FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NONALIGNED CSCE PARTICIPANTS MEET IN BELGRADE

LD012254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries participating in the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) -- Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechstenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia -- met today (Thursday) in Belgrade.

An agreement to convene this meeting was reached when the Madrid meeting of the CSCE was adjourned in March of this year. The negotiations on the final document, because of the worsened international climate, once again came to a standstill.

At that critical time, the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries helped the necessary recession to pass in the manner and atmosphere which would make possible its constructive resumption on November 9. The continuation of the meeting is to take place on the basis of a draft final document submitted late last year by the neutral and nonaligned countries and accepted on principle by the participants as a basis for the final agreement.

In resuming these efforts, the representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe conducted at the meeting in Belgrade a broad exchange of views on prospects for an early and successful ending of the Madrid meeting in the present, very unfavourable international conditions. They discussed their further joint activity [words indistinct] of the countries' foreign ministers (?on August 29 and 30 in Stockholm.) It will be the first meeting of the kind within the framework of joint activity of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

The meeting in Belgrade, at which the Yugoslav delegation was headed by assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs [name indistinct], was expressive of [word indistinct] essential issue [word indistinct] joint wish for successfully ending the Madrid meeting by the end of this year with the adoption of a meaningful final document. In keeping with this, all participants (?expressed) the resolve to continue joint (?efforts) towards improving international conditions in Europe and stimulating the strengthening of security, cooperation and peace in Europe.

Joint Communique Issued

LD012258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Joint Communique" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of nonaligned and neutral countries participating in the European Security and Cooperation Conference -- Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechstenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia -- met here today at the invitation of Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

The participants at the meeting exchanged views on the international situation and prospects for the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) scheduled [to] resume work on November 9.

The next meeting of neutral and nonaligned countries participating in the CSCE will be held in Stockholm on August 29 and 30, with foreign ministers participating.

UN DELEGATE'S SPEECH ON PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

AU011022 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 82

["The Albanian people have backed and will always back up the just struggle of Palestinian people -- from the speech of the representative of the P.S.R. (People's socialist republic) of Albania at the 7th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA) -- In his speech at the 7th extraordinary session of the UNO on the problem of Palestine, the representative of the PSR of Albania Abdi Baleta took the floor. He said among the other things:

-- The Israeli Zionists launched this time too their aggression against the Lebanon with the approval of their bosses, the U.S. imperialists.

The PSR of Albania and the Albanian people have backed up and always support the just struggle of the martyred Palestinian people. As always they condemn with the most profound indignation the barbarous and fascist aggression the Israeli Zionists have launched and are continuing in the Lebanon and the inhuman crimes they are arrogantly and savagely perpetrating against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian one. Because of the new escalation of the Zionist-imperialist aggression, the Palestinian people and that of Lebanon have become victims of an aggressive war being waged on a large scale with the U.S.-made mass extermination weapons. The Israeli Zionists launched their aggression against the Lebanon this time too, with the approval of their bosses, the U.S. imperialists and enjoying the political, diplomatic and military support of the USA. They are trying to turn the Lebanon into a basin of blood in order to realize their old criminal aims, to annihilate the Palestinians in the Lebanon, to put the Palestinian resistance and the just cause of Palestinian people. [sentence as received]

-- The valiant Palestinian fighters are fighting despite the anti-Arab plots of the imperialist superpowers and Arab reaction.

The brave Palestinian fighters are courageously fighting against Israel's monstrous military machine at a time when the situation in the Middle East continues to be very dangerous and complicated, as a result of the anti-Arab plots of the imperialist superpowers and Arab reaction.

As always, now too, the Albanian delegation resolutely condemns the U.S. imperialists, the collaborators of all criminal acts perpetrated by Israel, who continue to give Tel Aviv Zionists an all-round aid and support to annihilate the Palestinians, to destroy and occupy the Lebanon.

After condemning the plots, intrigues and bargains of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian people and Arab peoples, the Albanian representative said:

-- The valiant Palestinian people, the Arab peoples, all the Moslem peoples of the Middle East, who suffer from the Zionist imperialist and social imperialist aggressions or occupations, are unbreakable, because they wage a just struggle.

The PSR of Albania and the Albanian people are convinced that what-ever the difficulties of Palestinian fighters and of the Arab peoples at the present moments, the Israeli Zionists, the U.S. imperialists and the other enemies of the Arab peoples will not be able to break down the Palestinian resistance, to stamp out the liberation struggle of the Arab peoples, to bury the Palestinian cause, which is a common cause of all the Arab peoples. The valiant Palestinian people, the Arab peoples, all the Moslem peoples of the Middle East, who suffer from the Zionist imperialist and social imperialist aggressions or occupations, are unbreakable because they wage a just struggle.

We have always a firm confidence that despite the brutal attacks, intrigues, the uninterrupted interferences in the home affairs and the numerous anti-Arab plots the enemies of the Arab peoples have hatched up, they will not be able to realise their aims.

In militant unity between them and strengthening the solidarity with the Palestinian cause, the Arab peoples and the Palestinian one will wage their struggle against the Zionist-imperialist aggression, will liberate their occupied territories and will restore their national rights.

ATA VIEWS OPENING OF U.S.-USSR START TALKS

AU020954 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Washington and Moscow resume "START" bargainings -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 /ATA/ -- It is reported that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the socalled reduction of strategic weapons "START" resumed in Geneva. They have to do with the attemps being made by the two superpowers to find a common formula or balance of force in the system of the long-range weapons.

Right from the start, "the representatives of the two sides, AFP stresses, agreed to keep in top secret these talks which are foreseen to be long and difficult".

The two imperialist superpowers are vying with one another for military superiority, but at the same time they also find a common language to coordinate their actions when the question is to hatch up plots against the countries and peoples. The silence officially declared on the socalled talks on the reduction of strategic weapons is a known practice of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, who, while raising a great demagogical fuss on "peace and security", try to hide the armament race and their war preparations.

MIHALI MEETS COMMUNICATIONS UNION DIRECTOR

AU282024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received (Mohammed Ezzedin), general secretary of the Union of International Telecommunications. Taking part in the reception were Perikli Pani, director general of the Department of Post-Telecommunications, and others.

Director Departs

AU300721 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] [Mohammed Ezzedin], general secretary of the Union of International Communications, and the staff accompanying him left Albania today. He was seen off at the airport by Perikli Pani, director general of the Department of Post-Telecommunications, and Piro Vito, director in the Foreign Affairs Directory, and others.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMISSION MEETS

AU241057 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The People's Assembly Judiciary Commission met recently to discuss the draft family code, the draft law for the institute of saving banks and securities, and the draft decrees on other matters, after taking into consideration the observations, ideas and proposals of the other People's Assembly Commissions. These will be presented to the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly. It defined its own tasks in connection with the discussion and approval of these laws in the assembly. The commission also analyzed its own work for the first 6 months and determined tasks for the future.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NIXON IN VARNA 1 JUL

AU011350 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Varna, Jul 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received here Mr Richard Nixon, former president of the United States of America, who is visiting Bulgaria privately. During the talks some views were exchanged on topical international matters and ones pertaining to Bulgaro-American relations. After the meeting Mr Todor Zhivkov gave lunch for Mr Richard Nixon.

TOP ORGANS APPROVE FILIPOV VISIT TO USSR

AU011940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers, after discussing the report of Comrade Grisha Filipov on his official and friendly visit to the USSR from 21 to 23 June, and on his talks with Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, have determined that a new step has been taken along the road of implementing the course of the BCP and CPSU on comprehensive cooperation and the coming together of the two countries. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev are the inspirers and architects of this course. The regular contacts between the first party and state leaders, and especially the Crimea meetings, have a decisive role in steadily conducting and further strengthening and expanding this course. The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers express their deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to Comrade Brezhnev personally and to the Soviet Government for the exceptionally great attention they devote to developing and strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and their coming together.

The documents signed and the agreements reached during Comrade Filipov's visit to the USSR reflect the development of fraternal mutual relations. Agreeing on the basic trends of the economic and scientific-technical policy of the countries, as a basis of coordinating the national plans, is an important aspect in further developing integration. This approach facilitates the creation of more favorable preconditions for intensively developing our country's economy and increasing the standard of living of the people in the spirit of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, for solving basic questions of Bulgaria-Soviet cooperation, and for activating the process of coming together in every area of socioeconomic life of the two countries. This will contribute to increasing the economic potential, strengthening the unity of the socialist community's countries and implementing the decisions of the 36th CEMA session.

The talks confirmed the total unity of the positions on all problems of the present international situation. They were a bright expression of the two countries' firm determination to defend detente, to oppose the dangerous course of imperialism leading toward exacerbating tension and preparing a thermonuclear war, and to work for the unity and unity of action of the countries of real socialism and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the name of the supreme goal -- preserving world peace.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers approve and highly evaluate the results of the official and friendly visit of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the USSR. They express warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the great understanding shown for the questions posed by our country, and the exceptionally cordial hospitality.

The bureau of the Council of Ministers was obliged to undertake broad measures for further expanding cooperation between our two countries in accordance with the agreements reached during the visit. The BCP Central Committee Secretariat is to implement the necessary control over the activity of the party committees and organizations for the timely implementation of the tasks.

SHIPBUILDING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU011935 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Varna, July 1 (BTA) -- Today a protocol on the results of the conference of the management of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics of Bulgaria and the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry of the Soviet Union was signed.

Signed was also a decision for the further deepening and expanding of the two countries' cooperation in shipbuilding. On the Bulgarian side the documents were signed by Minister Toncho Chakurov, and on the Soviet side by Mr Mikhail Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry of the USSR.

Outlined were measures for a long-term coordination of the plans and for ever closer cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in shipbuilding, ship mechanical engineering and sea instrument building.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MALTA

AU011844 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Malta will start joint production of electric motors, pumps and light industry products. This is provided for under the protocol signed here today on the work of the second session of the Bulgaro-Maltese Economic Cooperation Commission. It is pointed out in the document that in recent years the reciprocal trade has been marking a trend of considerable increase. The Bulgarian deliveries include mainly raw materials for the building industry. Imported from Malta are mainly textiles. The session mapped out a number of specific measures for extending and deepening the trade and economic cooperation of the two states.

An agreement has been reached on inaugurating a sea line between Bulgaria and Malta, which will contribute to making the economic relations brisker.

CPSU'S CHERNENKO RECEIVES BCP DEPARTMENT HEAD

AU302003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Prodan Stoyanov, head of a BCP Central Committee department [for record keeping] returned from Moscow. The delegation, consisting of party workers, had meetings and talks in various CPSU Central Committee departments at the CPSU Volgograd Oblast Committee and was briefed on the work of other party committees. Today the delegation was received by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. A talk took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA 1 JUL

AU010921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] A Bulgarian Government delegation led by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Mongolia today. The delegation will take part in the work of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation will also participate in the official celebrations connected with the national holiday of Mongolia, 11 July.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SLOVAKIA

LD011326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The delegation of the party Control Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, was received in Bratislava today by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Present were Miroslav Capaka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, who is accompanying the delegation, Miloslav Boda, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, and other members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

During a cordial conversation Comrade Jozef Lenart briefed the Soviet guests on the results being achieved by the working people of Slovakia in implementing the program of building an advanced socialist society, as well as on the topical tasks of the party and society, as well as on the topical tasks of the party and society after the 16th congress of the CPCZ and the congress of the CPSL.

At the meeting with the members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission the Soviet comrades exchanged views on further increasing the effectiveness of control and auditing activities of the parties in the spirit of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

STROUGAL RECEIVES KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD012104 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Thursday Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah who arrived here for an official visit earlier today.

The Czechoslovak premier condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and stressed that Czechoslovakia stands on the side of the Arab nations, striving for independence and social and economic development.

He pointed out the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Kuwait, and stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in an all-round expansion of bilateral cooperation and in a more marked share in the industrialization programs of Kuwait. This applies, both sides pointed out, not only to Czechoslovak industry and goods exchange but also the work of Czechoslovak experts in various spheres of the Kuwaiti national economy.

Also present was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Kuwait ambassador to Czechoslovakia resident in Rome 'Abd al-Aziz al-Khadar. Bohuslav Chnoupek gave then a banquet in honour of the Kuwaiti representative.

Shaykh Sabah has been minister of foreign affairs since 1963 and deputy prime minister since 1978, and on a number of occasions has headed Kuwait's delegation to the United Nations.

BILAK RECEIVES LIBYAN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE SECRETARY

LD011448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today 'Umar an-Nasir 'Abd al-Jalil, secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

They exchanged views on topical international questions, above all, on the developments in the Near East in connection with the barbaric Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

HAMAN RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD012138 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Josef Haman, Czechoslovak Communist Party secretary, received here Thursday a study delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party of Syria, led by member of the party regional leadership 'Abd al-Kasil Khatib.

The Syrian delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Present was also departmental head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vaclav Janousek.

In a friendly discussion, they informed each other of experience from party work in the realization of economic and social policy. They also exchanged views on topical international issues, focusing on the development in the Middle East in connection with the barbaric Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

DELEGATION VISITS ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, BRAZIL

LD012130 Prague CTK in English 1753 GMT 1 Jul 82

[By Vladimir Polasek]

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Czechoslovakia has a tradition of trade contacts with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay dating from the period after World War I, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec told CETEKA Thursday.

He headed a Czechoslovak trade delegation which visited the three Latin American countries from June 12 to 24.

He said the delegation was in Argentina when a ceasefire already existed in the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas, but the crisis still continued. The reception of the Czechoslovak delegation was friendly and the visit had a great response. "We had talks with Economy and Finance Minister Roberto Alemann, Public Works Minister Sergio Martini and other Argentine high officials. It was highly appreciated that at such a difficult period when the E.E.C. states declared an embargo on economic contacts with Argentina, Czechoslovakia came with a proposal for cooperation."

"We discussed with Argentine partners an increase in the purchases of Argentine goods, mainly maize, meat and vegetable oils. Argentina received the offer with great satisfaction and was interested in increasing the purchases of Czechoslovak goods."

The deputy minister noted that Czechoslovakia exports to Argentina especially engineering products, and several steam and water power plants made in Czechoslovakia already work in the Latin American country. An agreement was signed on the extension of the Lujan de Cuyo power plant in Mendoza province.

"We also agreed on cooperation in the petrochemical and engineering industries and other branches", Jaroslav Jakubec said and noted that the mixed Czechoslovak-Argentine Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation will meet in Czechoslovakia in the second half of September. During its visit the Argentine delegation will also go to the international engineering fair in Brno.

The signing of a new long-term trade agreement, to replace a 1955 trade and payments agreement, was the purpose of the Czechoslovak delegation's visit to Uruguay.

During talks with Uruguayan representatives it was noted that possibilities exist for expanding mutual trade contacts.

Uruguay was interested in increasing the exports of rice, meat and citrus fruit. Also discussed were exports of Czechoslovak engineering products to Uruguay, and exports of trolleybuses and the construction of complete trolleybus transport systems in some Uruguayan cities.

The talks created good conditions for establishing more contacts between Czechoslovak and Uruguayan enterprises, the deputy minister noted.

Iron ore is the staple of Czechoslovak imports from Brazil, just as energy equipment is Czechoslovak exports to the Latin American country, Jaroslav Jakubec stated.

He noted that the delegation had talks with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals on a new contract for iron ore exports to Czechoslovakia, on the supply of a 300-megawatt Czechoslovak power plant for the Brazilian state of Santa Catarina and on cooperation in the construction of more industrial projects.

The Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Koospol and Brazil's trade organization Cobec signed a document on cooperation on the basis of which Czechoslovakia will supply to Brazil machinery and irrigation equipment and purchase farm products.

During the talks the Czechoslovak delegation expressed interest in the further development of trade exchanges. It also stated the necessity to solve the problem of mutual trade in which Brazil is in surplus. "We proposed to solve this problem by mutually expanding trade contacts, with Czechoslovak exports rising faster, and thus achieving a trade balance in the next few years", Jaroslav Jakubec said.

PLANNING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INVESTMENT POLICY

LD020916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] What changes will there be in investment policy over the next few years, and what are the prospects for construction? These questions were put by reporter Frantisek Hejny to Karol Ujhazy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

[Question] The development of the economy in the next few years will have to take place in light of investment stagnation, or even a slight fall. How, comrade deputy chairman, can this kind of stagnation [mira stagnaci] be expressed?

[Answer] It can be expressed, for example, as a fall in the share of investments from the national income. From consumed [uzity] national income this ought to fall from 50.5 percent to 28 percent in 1985 as compared with 1980. Construction work will decline more quickly, by approximately 6 percent, and supplies of equipment and machinery will remain at the same level, or will decline by 1 percent.

[Question] This is, then, the first planned decline?

[Answer] Yes, but very slight, in fact it is more like stagnation. Investment so far, from one 5-year plan to the next, has been growing at rates of 30 and 25 percent. In other words this is investment stagnation at a high level.

[Question] Those are the basic figures then, but how will investment in individual branches of industry be affected? Which ones are you concentrating on?

[Answer] For the next 3 years we must concentrate clearly on production. I could express this by saying that in the last 3 years the share of investments in production has been rising by more than 1.5 points and will amount to 64.9 percent. That is a high share. The nonproductive sphere will have only 35.1 percent, or a decline of 1.7 points. In the industrial sphere, in which I include fuel and energy, investment will rise to 38.9 percent, that is the biggest share so far in the last 3 years of investment in industry. In the framework of industry I have to say that the sphere of investment in fuel and energy will continue to rise markedly.

[Question] What are the most important new construction projects?

[Answer] Energy projects, the new nuclear power station at Mochovce, and also the already-begun first 1,000 MW power station at Temelin. There will also be new construction projects for the extraction of brown and black coal. In the engineering field there will be new projects involving nuclear engineering equipment and heavy industry. There will be new projects which will expand the production program, such as the production of tractors, in the field of general engineering, and we are markedly increasing the share of investment in the electrotechnical industry. These projects involve the development of production of asynchronic motors, and so forth.

[Question] Agricultural production, however, also needs new investment.

[Answer] We have paid great attention to investments in agriculture, and for the next 3 years, in comparison with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we are raising the average share of investment in agriculture from 11.9 to 12.1 percent.

[Question] How will it be possible, under these conditions, to reduce the number of incomplete building projects? Are you also concerned about that?

[Answer] Yes. At the beginning of this 5-year plan we had 31,000 uncompleted projects representing state budget costs of Kcs170 billion. We achieved greater success in the first 2 years, during which the number of uncompleted buildings fell by 2,000. By the end of the 5-year plan, however, we expect to reduce the outstanding budget costs by one third and the average time for completing construction jobs should be reduced from 6 years by one quarter, by about 1 and 1/2 years. There are two basic ways of achieving this: first by concentrating capacity on already-started projects and thereby completing these projects more quickly; and secondly, by regulating more strictly the beginning of new projects so that we can begin to help the investment process to recover.

INDRA ADDRESSES REGIONAL ECONOMIC MEETING

LD011744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, which today held a session in Hradec Kralove, discussed the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development in 1982. The Presidium report pointed out that in the region there were good experiences with revised planning goals but it also stated that the mobilization of internal resources still was not the appropriate level to bring about the necessary productivity of labor and effectiveness of production in general.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in his address praised the approach of the East Bohemian regional party committee to the solution of various economic problems, to the comprehensive fulfillment of this year's tasks, to the preparation of the 1983 plan and the entire 5-year plan. The various examples of the correct attitudes, which were popularized by the report and the discussion, were described by Comrade Indra as proof that there exists the possibility of a responsible fulfillment of the planned tasks.

The more complex internal and external conditions must not be used as a pretext to excuse shortcomings but must be solved with the maximum use of own abilities, potential and reserves at all levels. The decisive thing for achieving a smoother economic development is, according to Comrade Indra, the level of management and planning and the ability to cope with current tasks.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK ADDRESSES CSSR JOUNALISTS

AU281424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 82 p 3

["From" the speech by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Eighth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, held in Prague on 20 June]

[Text] In the name of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the CSSR Government, I greet your congress, everyone present -- delegates and guests -- and through you, the whole 6,000-man-strong community of journalists, one of the foremost detachments of our ideological front.

Without arrogating to myself the right to make a final assessment of the course of the Eighth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists [CSSN], I think that I may already say that it will represent an important step in the further activity of the organization of Czechoslovak journalists, by concentrating the creative potentials of our jounalism, employees of all information media -- press, radio, television and documentary film -- on consistently fulfilling the tasks formulated for the editorial staffs by last year's 16th party congress.

It is perhaps unnecessary to especially emphasize that the party leadership highly regards the responsible work of journalists and all those conveying, in good time and free of distortion, the word of the party to the working people, to the citizens of our state.

Nor do I have to especially emphasize that the party Central Committee regards it as one of its obligations -- an obligation that is far from being among the least important, but is a priority one -- to furnish the information media with everything they need for their activity and to establish the appropriate conditions for their work. What I mean is especially the attention we are devoting to securing cadres for the editorial offices and to the cadres' ideological and political orientation; to furnishing the editorial offices with the necessary sources of information and -- notwithstanding all the difficulties we are facing and which we are trying to overcome -- with materials and technology; and finally -- which directly concerns the role of your union -- to lending weight to the name of a socialist journalist in our society, to achieving that the employees of information media enjoy the respect and prestige due to true fighters for the ideals of socialism and the party's policy.

I can assure you that the party Central Committee will take care, as it has done to date, to ensure that the journalistic community is able to successfully fulfill its considerable tasks and its mission which, as borne out by the course of your congress, you see in the dedicated and unconditional service to socialism, the people, the Communist Party and its policy.

I would like to express appreciation for the fact that everything that has been said at the congress -- regardless of which problem and which sector the criticism concerned -- was motivated by the sole endeavor to contribute even more and more effectively to ensuring that the information media are able to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the Communist Party and the relevant political bodies in the current uneasy period when the further building of our socialist society, the building of advanced socialism and the safeguarding of our homeland's security and sovereignty in the socialist community will depend more than ever before on how the class-consciousness of the working people will be enhanced, how responsibly and with what understanding for the growing demands our citizens will approach their working and social duties, and how dedicated they will be in extending their potentials and developing their creative activity and initiative toward the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The main thing will be to enforce the strategic line of the national economy's intensification and to enhance its effectiveness under conditions which -- for well-known reasons -- are considerably more complicated and difficult than in the recent past.

The information media and the degree to which we manage to develop and improve their work in accordance with the present period's more exacting requirements will determine to a great extent how we come to terms with the new situation, how we mobilize the party and the society as a whole for fulfilling the tasks we are facing. Especially, the activation of the subjective factor -- by this we mean not only the working activity and initiative of the collectives in the enterprises and plans but also the activity of the entire managerial hierarchy, the relevant agencies and responsible individuals -- will be determined by the information media.

The entire course of your congress has reflected -- I think that I am justified in saying this -- the sincere endeavor to define the responsibility of the information media and their important and truly irreplaceable part in this fundamental task of our ideological front in the present period.

The fact that the foremost aktiv of the journalistic community realizes this responsibility, that it is trying to accurately define its scope without skimping on criticism aimed at its own ranks, is -- I believe -- one of the most important and most positive features of this congress.

This also greatly facilitates my task in this speech.

I am not only able to thank you, on behalf of the party leadership, for your work so far, for your efforts which have already borne fruit and which testify to the fact that the great majority of the journalistic front is well aware of its fundamental duties, but can also express the conviction that this front will continue to be a reliable pillar and loyal helper of the party in the struggle awaiting us, a struggle that will demand full inner identification with the party's policy and its principles and aims as expressed in the programmatic documents of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. This profound conviction of the correctness of the party policy and its principles and aims will also generate a determination to do everything possible to ensure that these documents do not just stay on paper, but that the whole party and society become conversant with them and implement them consistently so that, to put it in a nutshell, our society develops in line with the needs which must and can realistically be met.

In particular, I would like to express appreciation for those statements that have pilloried routine and formalism, as well as work that lacks enthusiasm and the willingness to take a risk -- even at the price of burning one's fingers -- for the sake of a good and correct cause. How many times have we already stressed that no one must confuse journalism with a handicraft that can be mastered by anyone who learns to hold the pen and acquires a certain ability to express himself in writing. To be a journalist one must have many more qualities, qualities that cannot be acquired in school or in a course. The foundation of every success in this field is an organizc linkage of professional skill (which no one must underestimate) and moral and political maturity.

No one is born with the skills and attributes of a journalist and no one has them guaranteed once and for all. Life itself tests them again and again; this applies to everyone, without exception. Life, and only life, is the source from which everyone draws the energy to strengthen and steel the attributes which -- in their totality -- make up what can be termed a conscious, class-based, high-principled partisan attitude. Such a principled attitude is then reflected in the journalist's work and in his whole life; in his approach to his obligations and tasks, not only to special, designated tasks and obligations but always, even -- I may be exaggerating a bit here -- in formulating the headline of a political report, in selecting and placing a photograph, in working on the layout of a newspaper or magazine.

Formalism is fatal in all sectors of our political life. We should not tolerate it anywhere; everywhere it should be the target of merciless criticism, especially where it appears to be proving the rigidity of the political system of socialism and where, therefore, the prestige of our social system, of the party as such and of the socialist state, is at stake.

Wherever formalism is tolerated or even demanded (true, no one demands it explicitly, but implicitly) it means the beginning of the end of any creative work, of any activity and initiative, the need for which we rightly stress so much. Hotbeds of distrust in our policy or in our ability to implement it are inevitably born then. Formalism is also the source of discrepancy between words and deeds, between resolutions -- of which we produce many, and not bad ones -- and their implementation. It is always linked with some sort of search for alibis, with opportunism, lack of principle and bureaucratism, which to a considerable degree paralyze the activity of the managerial staffs in many sectors; compromise the democratic character of our social and state system; free the way for sloppy and lazy individuals, all kinds of speculators, egotists and careerists; and complicate and embitter the life of everyone who comes up with a new idea and initiative, everyone who demands useful and necessary changes. The worst thing is that it is very easy to camouflage formalism with social interest and its priority, and with appeals to discipline, even though formalism itself is one of the most dangerous sources of disintegration of social morale and lack of discipline. At present it is one of the main obstacles to a consistent implementation of the transition from extensive to intensive development of the economy, and stands in the way of the application of science and modern technology in the production processes and in organizing the social mechanism of management.

Who but the information media can help the party protect society against the bane of formalism, most likely the most dangerous ailment of the present, prevent it from spreading and gradually eliminate it?! Who but our press, especially the party press headed by RUDE PRAVO, our radio and our television can help the party wage a struggle in this field for the further development of socialism and, I do not exaggerate when I say this, for the prestige of the party and of socialism?!

It may be retorted that all kinds of obstacles will be placed in our way, that it will not be easy to respond to this appeal with deeds.

But we know this. The obstacles should only reinforce our determination not to budge, not to let ourselves be discouraged by anything or anyone.

Incidentally, the first obstacle to entering this struggle and coming out victorious must not be sought outside our ideological front (there is and will probably continue to be a tendency to see it there), but within our ranks: in our self-satisfaction; in our conviction that we are doing enough, that only the others should try harder; in formalism to which we ourselves sometimes succumb but which we fail to see, do not mind and for which we find it easy to offer an excuse (for example, that "the others" do not establish the necessary conditions for our work).

We must therefore start with ourselves and do so everywhere.

The significance of this congress must be seen in the fact that it gives the necessary impulse to such a responsibile partisan approach to journalistic work, to eliminating formalism from the work of editorial offices but also from the organization of journalists itself and its subdivisions, agencies and clubs; it must be seen in the fact that it provides a correct and binding orientation for the entire journalistic community, that it shows how to advance along this path. We must always ask how effective our work is, how profound and convincing are our arguments, whether people believe us, whether we are succeeding in convincing them of the truth we champion and defend. In other words, we must always pose the question about the trustworthiness of our entire ideological work.

The foundation of success is and can only be one's own firm conviction, profound knowledge of the matter about which one writes or speaks, and unity between one's rational and emotional approach, based on one's sense of responsibility and on ethics.

However, what is meant is not responsibility and ethics sui generis, independent of realm and time, but the responsibility and ethics of a journalist who lives in this society, knows about its problems, shares the people's aspirations and concerns, and identifies with the tasks being solved, with the awareness of all consequences for the future and the lives of the coming generations, by our Communist Party, by our party.

If this demand was valid in the past, it is twice as valid today.

There has never been a period of time that has tested as exactingly as the present period the character, competence and true qualities of journalists. It is no empty cliche when we stress again and again that the requirements are growing, that the demands on everyone without exception are getting bigger. We have really reached some sort of a crossroads and it will be vitally important how and in which direction we set out. In addition, perhaps never before have international and domestic viewpoints been as closely intertwined. Everything we are doing at home is reflected in one way or another in international relations and, vice versa, never before has our exposure to external influences been as sensitive and fraught with risks as now.

This is a consequence of the unprecedented exacerbation of the global struggle between the two social systems -- between socialism and capitalism and, in broader terms, between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction -- a struggle that has been waged ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution and which has now, as is becoming apparent, reached a point when imperialism, headed by the representatives of the American military-industrial complex, has decided to put an end once and for all to the uncertainty of its fate, to seize again the lost historical initiative, to settle accounts with the Soviet Union and real socialism, to turn the clock of history back and regain its world rule. Not to see this and to neglect, no matter how slightly, this most characteristic feature of the present historical period would be the greatest mistake we could possibly commit in our propaganda, and not only in our propaganda.

The current situation is extremely grave because it has not been caused by subjective factors alone -- by the nature of Reagan's administration, the arrogance and impertinence of the conservative reactionary forces that are going over to the offensive and advanced capitalist states, their class-based narrowminded fanaticism and anticommunism which, as they believe, justifies any means -- but by the deepening and, irreversibly, increasingly complex general crisis of capitalism as a socioeconomic system. In its present stage of development, it threatens mankind with total extinction and with the grossest possible deformations afflicting especially the young generation -- in social, moral, intellectual and in general terms.

Why am I saying all this? Because from this fundamental fact stem important conclusions for our entire propaganda and ideological work. Proceeding from these conclusions, we must constantly check its orientation, its plans, its mechanisms and the kind of work which we are implementing in this sphere. And this, in the first place, applies to the work of the press, television, radio, all sectors of mass propaganda and our entire information policy.

It would be a mistake to think that the whole matter can be limited to the duties of foreign correspondents or those who are writing editorials and from time to time propaganda articles of a general nature; or that it should apply only to the duty to clarify the complexity of the internal economic conditions in which we are fulfilling our economic plans. And equally, it would be a mistake to think that everything will be resolved by some sort of "restructuring" of themes in editorial plans or strengthening some columns, whose task is to "cover" foreign political and international economic problems.

There, by far, measures cannot be limited to organizational ones. We must very responsibly devote ourselves to the orientation of the content itself and, in particular, to the character of our propaganda. We must strive for and realize a propaganda system having a class-offensive nature without the slightest trace of alibi-ism, apoliticism or any false neutralism.

Recently, during his swing through West Europe, Mr Reagan -- I am in particular thinking of his speech in the British Parliament -- demonstrated American imperialism's class bias from the position of the most predatory segment of imperialism. He and some of his key cabinet members directly engage in propaganda. I would say they are the chieftains of the propaganda of imperialism. No one, not even the least politically experienced person, can be in doubt that they mean it deadly seriously, literally deadly seriously with the new crusade against communism -- which they declared to be an anomaly of history, a historical abnormality, and even a form of international terrorism -- against the Soviet Union and real socialism.

To achieve this objective of liquidating real socialism, they are, as one can see, willing to destroy the entire European Continent and even their allies, to sacrifice them for this "highest" principle, the same as they sacrificed Hiroshima in its time.

Here -- in connection with that class bias, which is tantamount to extreme fanaticism, which subordinates everything to an alleged holy end -- one must see the whole perversity of their military plans, including the theory of the so-called limited nuclear war, their attempts at any price to change the military balance of forces to the advantage of imperialism, and not to permit the resumption of detente and the realization of the Soviet Union's disarmament initiatives and proposals. But in this context it is also necessary to see the responsibility of our political commentator, of our socialist journalist, as well as the profile which must correspond to his mission in a struggle with which mankind opposes the threats of imperialism.

Our weapon is truth. But precisely for this truth we must fight in the real sense of the word, and respond to a strike with two or three even more effective strikes. Marx was quoted here, and I think that since we call ourselves Marxists, in this matter we should also abide by Marx, adhere to him and learn from him and from others: from Lenin, Gottwald, Fucik. We commemorated Dimitrov recently. What a courageous fighter he was! He fought for truth, freedom, the rights and interests of the working man, for his life in happiness, peace, for life worthy of a man.

We do not have to resort to coarse phrases, invectives or tough-guy expressions. Those are also ridiculous who respond to serious threats with barking dogs that do not bite. We have no need to resort to demagoguery. And we must not measure with the same yardstick all those who ideologically oppose us; we must know how to exploit their differences. We must always respect state interests, particularly when one can contribute to the fundamental fateful struggle waged by mankind against imperialism, to the struggle for peace, for peaceful cooperation among nations, for salvaging detente and for thwarting the plans of the begetters of cold war. Subordinating our propaganda to these objectives is not some sort of opportunist diplomacy. For an ideological offensive, we must choose ways and instruments corresponding to our great objectives, true humanism, with which socialism and communism are inseparably connected.

And precisely because of that we do not need toothless and insipid propaganda with vague content. We need principled propaganda which constantly defends the interests of the workers class, of the people and of socialism, a propaganda that is truly offensive. We need propaganda that knows what it wants, healthily self-confident propaganda, and not propaganda that is all the time apologetic and explaining why we have not succeeded in this or that, why we cannot do this or that or what we would love to say from the bottom of our hearts but cannot afford it because of, Lord protect us, a possible reaction by some West German politician, or what those who are in the banking and financial imperialist world, deciding about loans and orders, would say about it.

Why do I substantiate this so much? If we have any more serious shortcomings, and if -- as regards propaganda -- there is a danger that these shortcomings could in the current conditions and tomorrow cause considerable damage, disorient the working people, public opinion, the party aktiv itself and even many people from the leading echelon of our propaganda, then these shortcomings consist of marking time and vaccilation -- instead of a prompt and clear answer, instead of a decisive and at the same time accurate and effective ideological strike.

Of course, for this we have to continue creating -- more flexibly than to date -- the appropriate prerequisites from the cadre and material-technical viewpoint, and everywhere to increase demands on the sphere of journalism. In that respect an analysis of work has to be carried out, and effective conclusions must be drawn.

Also, from this point of view we in the center must think through the program of restructuring ideological work, mandated by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session in 1980. One thing must be clear. Whoever does not want to comprehend the demands arising from this new situation, which will not be some sort of a short-term, one-time affair -- as people think who fail to comprehend the complexity of the struggle for detente and who let themselves be carried away by illusions, who might want to continue liberal trends or even search for ways to orient our journalism toward the overcome sixties -- will not prosper in our propaganda sphere. We saw some things in the past, and we now see things around us -- in Poalnd and not only there. We cannot ignore the drive of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the intentions of these forces which are so coarsely and dangerously materializing in the policy of the U.S. administration. This concerns us vitally.

Therefore, we must be vigilant and much more consistent than to date when implementing the class approach in our entire propaganda work -- and at the same time we must not confuse being principled with primitive sectarianism and dogmatism. I emphasize: Let us not confuse being principled with dull-witted doctrinarianism and pseudoradicalism. And that means thinking in the categories of dialectics; that is, always proceeding soberly from realism and not from one's wishes thought of as reality. Journalism has always been harmed by a black and white way of seeing things, by thinking in simplified formulas and stereotypes. The complexity of the present-day struggles does not tolerate this.

And it is important to see that, because we have enough difficulties which cannot be resolved with phrases, which have to be solved not from the viewpoint of proclaimed general principles but from the viewpoint of the real needs of life and further development; that is, not form the viewpoint of yesterday and defense of yesterday, but from the viewpoint of tomorrow's prospects, really progressively. If we chose the dogmatic approach, we would not only make no progress, but would revive various opposition and revisionist currents on which our enemy counts. And we should not work for him, obviously.

In this connection, permit me to make a remark that concerns the writing of our cultural-political periodicals and columns. We have certain experience here also. Those assessing the works in the sphere of culture and art interpret -- although not always directly -- fairly reliably the ideological life of society. They usually do not admit that they, too, are carrying out ideological activity, and at times would even insult them should we suggest as much. In our country, after the experience from the counterrevolution, not many dare to cast doubt on socialist principles, the socialist criteria of art and on principles of our cultural policy. At least I thought that until now. But when I recently began to more attentively peruse our cultural-political columns, art criticism of all kinds and periodicals devoted to certain spheres of art, I have to admit that I would no longer want to claim that.

One example: I have here the periodical FILM A DOBA [FILM AND TIMES] of May 1982. It contains an interview with a certain film director, bearing the title "Variation on a Well-Known Note." The interviewed person belongs to those whom the "revival" wave brought forth in the sixties. Since then he has made an number of movies. At present, we read, he is thinking about making a movie in which one of the central figures would be a journalist whom, although he does not lie, nobody believes. Last year he "shined" on television screens with the series "My Black Horse" ["Moje Kone Vrane"]. The series was a flop and as he himself realizes, rightly so. People simply do not understand him.

This director not only justifies to the full extent the movies made in the sixties, which are so highly praised in the West, awarded prizes and various honors (by the way, in the same issue director Kachlik tellingly reveals what the West praises us for, if it praises us at all, in an article which originally was slated to be published in TVORBA), but moreover he totally denigrates the entire current Slovak film production. The whole interview, conducted by a certain Viliam Jablonsky, is totally false, the questions are posed in such a way as to play, on the whole, into the hands of the critics of the principles of socialist art works, socialist realism, about which, naturally, one does not speak openly. After all, why should the author stoop to something like that. They even took up Dostoyevskiy to help.

According to the interview, the Slovak film production "oscillates close to the zero point." "Which way, then? Whoever reads carefully must come to only one conclusion: back to the production of the sixties. Back to production which was far more than just an expression of searching and experimenting, to which everyone in that period succumbed, as we are being told, but which had its firm ideological plan: It began with Kafkaesque deviation from socialist realism and led to ridiculing and discrediting everything the socialist revolution gained, to elitism and contempt for the people. We know where it ended.

I draw your attention to the fact that this is not an isolated case. If it was, I would not be talking about it here.

In our information media there should be no place at all for the support of these tendencies. It will be necessary for all those who can authoritatively assess these problems to take a position on them. Also in this sensitive and very important sector, the positions won in the process of consolidation must be strengthened. I think that our television should also be interested in this problem. There are phenomena which should lead it to this.

We assert that the axis of our education is socialist patriotism, and proletarian and socialist internationalism. This assertion should in no way remain an empty phrase. There are various forms of cosmospolitanism, connected with the admiration of everything Western, which have to be exposed and not be permitted to take root.

It would be incorrect to resolve these ideological matters administratively. Why should we do that? We have well-trained cadres and qualified personnel who, one presumes, can cope in a matter-of-fact and principled comradely discussion with all these things belonging to the past and which are reaching out to us from the past. But such peoples' articles, which are of a serious nature, which do not contain slander and pursue the defense of the principles of our policy, cannot be turned down. This applies, in particular, to party periodicals. On the contrary, one has to demand such articles from them. Also here one has to remind the CSSN of its duty -- the duty to cooperate with all creative unions. There are many forms of this cooperation and these have to be developed. Of course, one has to know with whom and in what direction, the same as in other sectors. In this, the cultural-political column of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA must determine the fundamental orientation.

Also, on the television screen we should not lower esthetic demands. But I think that it is not necessary to open the way for "Aestetes" who under the pretext of the purity of artistic principles are attacking works which our broad public welcomes and values because they absorbingly speak about life's problems and do not shy away from expressing a positive attitude to the working peoples' efforts to develop socialism. Does, perhaps, someone defend greyness, sterotypes or kitsch? And was that which was produced and hawked by the aesthetics of the sixties not completely and totally schematic, aesthetics who regarded permission to collect leftovers from the table of modern bourgeois preudoculture to be an honor?

I would like to once more underscore the responsibility with which you behave, which has been reflected in your deliberations.

Our tasks are clear. They are determined by the 16th congress of our party, which proceeded in our sphere from the conclusions of the March 1980 session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

We have many good experiences from which we should proceed, generalize and link up with. We have reliable, qualified, good and young cadres, and this is very valuable.

Permit me in conclusion to wish you much success in the implementation of the documents which you will adopt, in the struggle for the mind of man in the great epoch in which we live, in the epoch of the revolutionary renaissance of mankind, in the epoch in which information media will play an increasingly important role and have an ever increasing responsibility.

Permit me to end with a wish which should be valid also in the future: a fighting heart and a fighting pen!

CPCZ'S HAVLIN ADDRESSES EDUCATION MEETING

LD012232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 01 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The topical questions of the educational-schooling activity are being discussed by the participants in an all-state meeting of the 'Pedagogic Days' which started in Spisska Nova Ves today.

Josef Havlin, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and secretary of the party Central Committee, emphasized at the meeting that the CPCZ Central Committee, its Presidium and Secretariat, the regional and district committees of the party, had paid in the last few years unprecedented attention to the entire sphere of education and schooling of the young generation. This is so above all because the entire party attaches to this social activity a very special value in ensuring the tasks of the further development of advanced socialist society.

Comrade Havlin further said that education both at school and outside school must be purposefully concentrated on making it possible for the young generation even in the ever more complex situation to understand the tasks of the 16th party congress in ensuring the further economic development and in other problems connected with the realization of the scientific-technological development in their economic, political, social and ideological context.

It is necessary to remind our young generation all the time of the fact that honest and tireless work for socialism is the best answer to the current activity of the imperialist circles aiming at the misuse of the results of the scientific-technological revolution for the preparation of new aggressive wars, for the further feverish armaments build-up and for contributing to the armaments race.

Comrade Havlin emphasized that at shcool too, we must make sure that young people building advanced socialism are able not only to see the correct course amid the sharp ideological struggle but also able to understand its meaning, to see the historical role of the world socialist system led by the Soviet Union and, on this basis, acting on their own conviction and determination, to join the ranks of socialism, progress and peace.

MEDIA PRESENT SPECIAL COVERAGE OF ECONOMIC PLAN

DW011438 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German during its afternoon Magazine program from 1300 to 1700 GMT on 30 June 1982 broadcasts a roundup of, and special reportage on, current economic highlights intended to "reflect feats achieved and draw attention to efforts yet to be made," as the moderator of one of the hourly programs, Gero Felix, put it. East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on the same date provides additional details.

During the 1300 GMT hourly portion of its Magazine program, the radio carries a Dieter Joost dispatch from Leuna where the Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Committee hold an "exchange of experiences" of "competition initiators, plant managers, and trade union members" on the so-called "Schwedt initiative" involving the reduction in personnel through effective rationalization measures. Interviewing Director General Werner Frohn of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine the correspondent learns that the combine, which had met its target of reducing manpower requirements by 2,400 in early October 1981, in the second phase of this drive aims at another cut of personnel by 840 in the period from 1983 to 1985. Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages in the Council of Ministers, told the correspondent that while hundreds of plants have "joined this outstanding initiative" another "hundred plants" are still reluctant to "tap the resources which remain dormant in this regard."

In connection with the efficient work by the Schwedt combine, correspondent Joost mentions as a "brand new bit of news" from Schwedt that a "waste heat installation was turned over to the chemistry workers of a petroleum distilling plant." This will allow the utilization of formerly wasted, high-temperature waste heat for the generation of tons of steam per hour in this chemical plant, he adds.

The mayor of Cottbus, Erhard Mueller, reports in the same program that his town was the second, after Rostock, to be awarded the title of "Territory Operating Exemplarily in Energy Economics" because the city's energy consumption was reduced by 12 percent between 1979 and 1981.

"Topical news" from the Hans Beimler Locomotive and Electrical Engineering Works, Hennigsdorf, says that the works has turned over to the GDR Reichsbahn a new electric engine, developed and produced in a mere 15 months, which "consumes three times less energy than does a diesel engine." Though built with 3 percent less material than comparable electric railroad engines, the new engine's performance is greater by 30 percent.

The Erfurt correspondent reports on a specialized meeting held in Erfurt by the chamber of commerce on the options of utilizing microelectronics for small- and medium-sized enterprises not having any research and development capacities of their own. The meeting brought to light that Erfurt Bezirk maintains an information and advisory center which, during the first year of its existence, has been consulted by "61 first-time appliers of microelectronics" in the bezirk. Furthermore, there is a "central records storage for applied microelectronics" to prevent mishaps such as parallel duplicate developments. The combine for microelectronics maintains an "information service," and enterprises of the bezirk, 20 by now, have formed "applier groups" for better cooperation.

In its 1500 GMT portion of the Magazine the GDR Domestic Service quotes Director General Werner Doberitz of the Chemical Installations Construction and Assembly Combine as saying that the combine during the first half of the year not only attained an extra day's output but also exceeded its envisaged profit by M7 million, an amount which is just about the equivalent of the cost reduction scored by the combine. Within its efforts to reduce input costs, the combine so far has reduced costs by M40 million. The program moderator adds that the combine currently operates on some 100 construction sites in the GDR.

GDR television and the domestic service at 1730 and 1300 GMT, respectively, note the conclusion of the repair on the Schwarze Pumpe Gasworks that had been damaged by an explosion and take the decoration of meritorious people as an occasion to cite examples of the hard job that had to be done. Radio reporter Peter Otto says that on an area "approximately the size of a soccer field" as many as "three towers about 40 meters high were newly built, 2,500 fittings had to be replaced, 11 kilometers of pipelines of various diameters newly installed, 18,000 sqaure meters of insulating material inserted, 73 kilometers of cable newly laid, 26,000 sqaure meters of window panes fitted and 400 tons of steel structure renewed." Labor from 40 GDR enterprises helped. GDR television addes that the towers were supplied by the Karl-Marx-Stadt Chemical Installations Plant ahead of schedule and in excess of its plan. While line three of the installation was commissioned again on 28 April ahead of schedule, "line four, which had been most severely hit and practically had to be rebuilt -- this line frees the crude gas from undesired substances and simultaneously separates valuable raw materials -- was connected to the grid on 21 June, 9 days of schedule."

As for the agricultural sector Rudi Wangermein, in the commentary of the day broadcast by the domestic service at 1700 GMT, cautions that "grain, and foodstuffs in general, have long cased to be valued by economic criteria," rather having become "a significant factor in world politics." Hence, it is necessary to obtain maximum yields from each of the 2.8 million hectares on which the grain harvest will soon begin. The current Prague world congress on "bread and grain" illustrates the close interrelation between politics and economics. Surely, he says, the congress motto "bread and peace for all" will also be the "guideline for the 14,000 combine crews and all other harvest collectives."

DEFENSE EDUCATION CONFERENCE HELD 1-2 JULY

LD011722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Dresden, 1 Jul (ADN) -- A 2-day higher education conference of the National People's Army [NVA], Border Guards and Civil Defense of the GDR began on Thursday at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden. The conference is attended by Army General Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and other persons. Also present was Ivan Shavrov, representative of the supreme commander of the Joint forces of the High Command of Warsaw Pact Countries in the NVA.

Minister Hoffmann stressed that the further shaping of developed socialist society requires the reliable protection of peace at an ever higher level. Higher demands on education, training and research are also made by the aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist course of confrontation and the linking of science and the military. The vital step which has to be made in the new phase of the development of the military higher eudcation system is greater efficiency and quality of teaching.

SPEECHES GIVEN ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

LD012304 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Conclusions from the fourth SED Central Committee plenum were drawn today by Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann and FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch. At a higher education conference of the National People's Army, Border Guards and civil Defense in Dresden, Minister Hoffmann drew attention to new standards for education, training and research in the military higher education system.

Harry Tisch, speaking to graduates of the Trade Union College in Bernau, said that the direct connection between one's own work and the struggle for the preservation and security of peace has never been so decisive as today.

SED'S KRENZ OPENS FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD011056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- In Berlin today participants in the fourth session of the FDJ Central Council condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said: "Our entire sympathy is extended to the heroic Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. We demand an end to Israel's aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon."

The meeting, which was opened by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, is discussing current tasks of the youth organization in the economic strengthening and the protection of the GDR. In his report, Aurich particularly praised the great initiatives of youth brigades. Good results have been achieved in the FDJ's action program "Materials Economy" and in the increased use of secondary raw materials. The central youth project "Natural Gas Pipeline" (The GDR's participation in the construction of a pipeline in the USSR) has also been successfully started, he said.

Campaign To Be Launched

LD012210 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The young generation of the GDR will continue to use great initiative to face up to the new tasks in the preservation of world peace and in the strengthening of socialism. This was affirmed today by Egon Krenz, at the fourth session of the FDJ Central Council.

In his concluding speech the first secretary stressed that in view of the aggravated international situation and of the economic war unleashed by the United States against the socialist countries, the GDR had to react with an aggressive increase in economic output. This means that all FDJ members and youth collectives must increase output even more effectively to strengthen the republic, to lead the competition, and to rapidly spread good experiences. He appealed to more than 40,000 youth brigades to play their part in the plan discussion by agreeing to exceed the 1982 target by 2 days' production and to return material and financial investment assets.

In order to continue as rapidly as possible the construction of the central youth project on the natural gas pipeline, a FDJ campaign "Caravans for the Central Youth Project Natural Gas Pipeline" is to be launched.

U.S. CHURCH DELEGATION MEETS WITH KLAUS GYSI

AU011144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received a delegation of the National Committee of the Lutheran World League of the United States which among others comprises the bishops David Preus, James Crumley and William Kohn. The delegation was accompanied by representatives of the National Committee of the GDR Lutheran World League including Bishop Hempel.

Klaus Gysi discussed the peace policy of the GDR and its allies as well as topical questions of the relations between state and church in the GDR. He stressed that the GDR is ready to cooperate in the peace question with anybody who means well. The American partners in the talk stressed that the churches in the ecumenical movement are aware of the task of working for peace and justice due to their prerequisites.

BORDER TROOPS BEING EQUIPPED WITH T-54/55 TANKS

DW020847 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Munich -- All 18 regiments of "GDR" Border Troops stationed along the inter-German demarcation line are being equipped at present with Soviet T-54/55 tanks. That has been gathered from reports coming from the Erfurt/Gera and Magdeburg areas.

FISCHER HOSTS DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN ROSTOCK

AU302015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Foreign Diplomats Visited Rostock Bezirk: GDR Foreign Minister Underscored Our People's Will for Peace"]

[Summary] "Rostock (ADN) -- On Monday the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR visited Rostock Bezirk at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. During their visit the foreign diplomats were briefed by Ernst Timm, first secretary of the SED Rostock Bezirk leadership; Willi Marlow, chairman of the Rostock Bezirk Council; and Dr Henning Schleiff, mayor of Rostock, about the successful economic and political development of the Bezirk and city as well as about the significance of the coastal Bezirk for the recreation of GDR working people."

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer recalled the devastating damages inflicted on Rostock and other Baltic Sea cities during World War II and stressed the GDR's determination, together with all peace-loving forces, to do everything possible to ban war from people's lives forever. He stressed that in agreement with 127 states the GDR resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, which is spreading more and more.

The mission heads were cordially welcomed at the Rostock VEB Young Fashions and the Rostock VEB bakery and confectionary plant. At a meeting on board the motor ship Voelkerfreundshaft, USSR Ambassador Petr Abreasimov, doyen of the diplomatic corps, expressed the diplomats' cordial gratitude for the outstanding hospitality.

SWISS PARTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH LEADERS

Axen Receives Delegation

LD010830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the Swiss Social Democratic Party arrived in Berlin on Wednesday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation, which is headed by the party chairman [title as received] Helmut Hubacher, was cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and others.

ADN Reports Honecker Meeting

LD011546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker today received a delegation of the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SPS), led by its chairman, Helmut Hubacher, which is currently visiting the GDR.

During the friendly and frank exchange of views, the SED and SDS representatives briefed each other on their parties' policies. They discussed topical problems of safeguarding peace, ending the arms race and disarmament. Erich Honecker and Helmut Hubacher expressed their great concern in this respect at the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive forces of imperialism. They described it as the most urgent task to eliminate the threat of nuclear world war. They stressed strongly that safeguarding peace and a prosperous coexistence between nations requires renouncing the policy of stepped-up arming and confrontation as well as concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament.

Contacts and relations between the parties of the workers movement, all democratic and peace-loving forces regardless of ideological differences, are useful and necessary in the interests of preserving peace and detente. Erich Honecker and Helmut Hubacker spoke in favor of unhindered expansion of relations between the GDR and Switzerland based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

A joint communique was agreed upon. Present at the discussion for the SED were: Politburo members and secretaries of the Central Committee Hermann Axen and Werner Felfe; Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Siber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department. For the SPS Representatives were: Deputy SPS Chairman Peter Vollmer; leading Central Committee Secretary Christopher Berger; members of the party management Rita Gassmann and Georges Peters; and the chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission, Andreas Blum.

The SPS delegation, which visited the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, earlier paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism. Helmut Hubacher laid a wreath at Berlin's Unter Den Linden memorial.

SINDERMANN MEETS DEPARTING LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

LD300912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement was strongly condemned by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday during a farewell visit paid to him by Lebanese Ambassador Nabih Nusayr. He stressed the GDR's support for the struggle of all Lebanese patriots and their allies against the Israeli aggressors and for the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Horst Sindermann asked Ambassador Nusayr to convey cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis.

JOINT RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH FRENCH

AU301109 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "The growing role of the social forces in the worldwide struggle for peace and detente as well as in promoting bilateral cooperation was the subject of a discussion of deputies, workers and scientists and cultural representatives from the GDR and France over the weekend in Berlin." At the initiative of German and French societies, the participants discussed the possibilities of deepening the relations between the two nations in the political, economic and cultural fields. Ernst Scholz, president of the GDR-France society, praised the efforts of the friends of the GDR in France who are promoting bilateral relations between the two countries in the national interest. Georges Castellan, president of the France-GDR society, stressed that a better mutual understanding is a contribution toward opposing the confrontation policy.

COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET LEADERS

LD011712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received in Berlin Thursday a study group of Colombian parliamentarians led by Senator Napoleon Peralta. Horst Sindermann explained to the guests the activity of the People's Chamber and the further perfecting of socialist democracy by means of the always improved involvement of the citizens in state affairs.

In view of the aggravated international situation both sides agreed on stressing the responsibility of parliaments and deputies for the preservation of peace. Napoleon Peralta conferred the Order of Democracy on Horst Sindermann on behalf of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives.

The South American guests, who are at present on a fact-finding tour of the GDR, also had talks with members of the People's Chamber Constitution and Law Committee on legislation and civil and labor law. The group of Colombian parliamentarians were also received on Thursday by GDR Foreign Minsiter Oskar Fischer. Oskar Fischer and the Colombian guests had a lively exchange of views on international issues and on bilateral relations whose level was assessed as being advantageous for both sides and capable of developing. They agreed that the preservation and securing of peace is the most important duty of our time.

STOPH RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TODOROV 1 JULY

LD012032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria see the preservation and securing of peace as the decisive task of the present. This was expressed on Thursday in Berlin in a talk between GER Premier Willi Stoph and Bulgarian National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov. Todorov is at present in the GDR with a National Assembly delegation.

The two sides reaffirmed the will of their two peoples to continue together with the other fraternal states and all peace-loving forces to fight resolutely for peace. They paid tribute to the dynamically developing relations between the two fraternally allied countries.

They stressed the positive results arising from the economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which has been agreed on a long-term basis. They expressed their conviction that the close friendly relations will continue to deepen to the benefit of both peoples in the interest of peace and socialism.

On the same day the delegation had a friendly encounter with GDR Foriegn Minister Oskar Fischer. Fischer and Todorov strongly condemned the aggravated course of controntation and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and condemned the barbaric aggression of Israel against Lebanon.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received the Malaysian ambassador, Khalid 'Abd al-Karim, who presented his credentials. In talks afterwards they expressed the conviction that the further development of relations and cooperation between the GDR and Malaysia will serve the welfare of both peoples and the strengthening of peace in the world. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 25 Jun 82 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA -- On Tuesday Horst Neumann, GDR ambassador to the cooperative Republic of Guyana, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Steva Naraine, vice president of Guyana. Both sides praised the good level of the present advantageous cooperation and spoke out in favor of developing and strengthening relations. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART FOLLOWING VISITS

Soviet Cultural Delegation

LD011830 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- The 18th meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Commission ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by the co-chairmen of the commission: Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP PC and secretary of the CC, and Peter Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU PC and minister of culture. The meeting was attended by Soviet and Hungarian experts in the field of culture.

It was concluded that the many-sided Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation effectively augment the intensive political and economic cooperation, enrich the two cultures and promote fraternal friendship between the two peoples. The five-year plan for cultural and scientific cooperation is being successfully implemented and aims to promote bilateral relations and raise standards in the arts, sciences and education.

Topical issues of international cultural relations were also discussed. The commission urged further international cultural cooperation. It was stated that such cooperation promotes peace and helps to strengthen confidence and understanding among peoples.

Surveying the realization of the recommendations of the 15th meeting, the commission noted that in recent years cooperation between cultural and scientific research institutes had developed and there were possibilities for further developments. The commission passed a recommendation on joint research on the laws of development of socialist culture and on the role culture plays in the realization of the social and economic objectives and the targets of ideological education. In the future experts of the two countries will [hold] conferences on topical problems of socialist realism, the work of the arts and the artistic portrayal of the anti-fascist struggle. It is planned to jointly publish collections of essays on the interplay of the cultures of socialist countries, development of socialist culture, problems of commitment to the party and commitment to the people, the role television plays in intellectual life and the current role of folk art and other issues.

The commission met in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship.

After the end of the session the Soviet delegation left and was seen off at Budapest airport by Gyorgy Aczel. Also present was Soviet ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Bazovskiy.

Malaysian Foreign Minister

LD012110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] At their talks today, Pal Losonczi and the Malaysian foreign minister surveyed the Southeast Asian situation and agreed that the problems must be settled without external interference, in harmony with the interests of the states affected and with a view to peaceful cooperation. The president of the Presidential Council and Ghazali bin Shafie agreed that cooperation between the two countries can be further developed. With this aim in mind, professional and entreprenuerial contacts are to be made more regularly, and opportunities for concluding agreements that promote cooperation are to be examined.

The head of Malaysian diplomacy has left Budapest.

Colombian Parliamentarians

LD021204 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 2, (MTI) -- A Colombian parliamentary delegation headed by Hernando Turbay, which was invited by the Hungarian National Assembly has left today. The delegation was seen off at Budapest airport by Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly. Present was Dr Armando Holguin Sarria, Colombian ambassador to Hungary.

The Colombian MP held talks with a delegation of the Hungarian parliament, headed by Janos Peter, on the cooperation of the two countries and the development of inter-parliamentary relations. The delegation was met by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ON PERUVIAN CP LEADER'S VISIT

LD301824 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Communique on Jorge del Prado's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Communist Party of Peru, visited Hungary from June 21 to 30.

The Peruvian visitor was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Peter Varkonyi, HSWP CC secretary, and Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, had talks with Jorge del Prado. He also called at the Secretariat of the Patriotic People's Front National Council.

At the discussions marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides briefed each other about their respective countries' situation, their parties' domestic and international activities and impending tasks. They exchanged views over timely international questions and the international communist and working class movement and surveyed the prospects for intensifying inter-party relations.

MEHES, PEOPLES COMMISSION DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD012346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Effective cooperation implemented on the basis of party and government resolutions has developed between the Ministry of Industry and the people's controllers. This was established at talks between the leaders of the Ministry of Industry and the Central People's Control Commission [KNEB] on cooperation between the two organs.

Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, KNEB Chairman Jozsef Szakali and their leading colleagues agreed that the coordination of the two organs' yearly control plans had proved useful. It was mentioned at the talks held in the Ministry of Industry that the conclusions and experiences of the investigations of people's control can be used well in the work of the ministry.

For example, following KNEB investigation of the utilization of the opportunities contained in the CEMA specialization and cooperation agreements, the ministry took various measures. Cooperation and joint efforts to date have produced good results in the spheres of energy management. On the basis of the conclusions of the KNEB investigations continuously tracing the development of energy rationalization, numerous decisions with coordinated results have been reached. As a result of the consistent measures taken in the wake of the investigations, the supply of footwear and furniture, as well as in the production of other consumer items, has substantially improved in recent years.

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTRY OFFICIAL NAMED -- Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has promoted Zoltan Koteles, managing director of Orion radio and electrical works to deputy minister of industry as from July 1. He replaces Istvan Littvai, who requested retirement because of ill health. The government acknowledged Istvan Littvai's service. The Hungarian Presidential Council has conferred on Istvan Littvai the honour "Red Flag of Labour" in recognition of his service in management of Hungarian industry and other work. The honour was presented by President Pal Losonczi in parliament today. Present at the ceremony was Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82 LD]

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS --Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- At its session on Friday, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic approved a modification of the statutory law on tourism abroad and the possession of passports. The aim of the new law is to reduce kinds of passports, and will come into force on January 1, 1984. The new statutory law for foreign tourists will come into force on January 1, 1983, and stipulates the necessary permits. Visas will be required for a visit and an annual residence permit for foreigners working or studying in the country. Settlement of foreigners in Hungary will require the fulfillment of several conditions. The new law will not affect entries and exits into and from the Hungarian People's Republic, or people who enjoy diplomatic exemption or exemption by international law. The Presidential Council has passed a statutory degree on the register of births, marriage procedures and bearing of names. The decree will come into force on January 1, 1983. Following the introduction of the new measure, registration of births, marriages and deaths will be simplified as fewer data will be requested. The Presidential Council also made changes and new appointments in the posts of judges and discussed other relevant topics. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 26 Jun LD]

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S SESSION

AU011721 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report on a session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers: "An Operative Socioeconomic Plan for the Second Half of 1982" -- date and place of session not given, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS BUREAU REPORTS: GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS FOR A CENTRAL OPERATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1982 WERE ON THE AGENDA OF A RECENT SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, CHAIRED BY VICE PREMIER JANUSZ OBODOWSKI.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN IS TO CONSOLIDATE AND BROADEN THE POSITIVE TRENDS WHICH EMERGED IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR IN SOME SPHERES OF THE ECONOMY. THE HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS SHOW THAT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS DIVERSE.

AN IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN ATTAINED PRIMARILY IN THE EXTRACTING INDUSTRIES. For example, compared with the corresponding period of 1981, the 6-month output of coal will have increased more than 16 percent, that of brown coal nearly 1 percent, that of electricity 0.4 percent, and that of copper 4 percent. A certain improvement was also registered at the end of the first half of the year in industries working on domestic raw materials.

HOWEVER, DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE ARISING FROM SHORTAGES IN SUPPLIES, WERE GREATER THAN EXPECTED. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the rates of economic decline were diminished month in and month out, and that in May, compared with the preceding month, production went up, the 6-month 1982 production is expected to fall 5.4 percent short of that in the same period of 1981. This decline went in step with drastic -- about 40 percent -- restrictions on the supplies of raw and other materials from capitalist countries, those indexes attest to the process initiated of replacing those imports with domestic raw materials and those from the socialist countries. Moreover, in view of the fact that many enterprises have set about changing their structure and patterns of production, the relation between the current results and those attained last year can only be approximate.

AT ITS SESSION, THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EMPHASIZED THAT THE LACK OF A CLEAR TREND TOWARD LOWERING PRODUCTION COSTS, TOWARD MORE RATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, AND THE FACT THAT ENTERPRISES HAVE FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ALL POSSIBILITIES AND RESERVES TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION, HAD TO BE CLASSIFIED AS NEGATIVE PHENOMENA WHICH MUST BE RESOLUTELY FOUGHT IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR. Absenteeism for health reasons is increasing at disturbing rates. Also, the efforts made by the economic administration to highlight and explain the principles of the economic reform among enterprise collectives are to be assessed critically.

THE SUCCESS AND VIGOR OF ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1982 WILL DEPEND ON THE SUPPLIES OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. While controlling the economy in this aspect, we will still have to distribute some materials and means, and at the same time must set tasks specified in operational programs. Judging from the functioning of those programs to date, enterprises or certain production should be selected within the framework of those programs on the basis of effectiveness indexes, above all those concerning material and energy consumption.

The Application of Principles for Providing Enterprises With Credits

THE APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES ARISING FROM THE ECONOMIC REFORM FOR PROVIDING ENTERPRISES WITH CREDITS WILL BE ONE OF THE NEW ELEMENTS IN THE MECHANISM OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS. Credits should force enterprises to use production factors rationally and to change the kind of production. The preliminary financial assessment of enterprises shows that there are more than 100 industrial enterprises in danger of suspending or restricting their production for some time. However, the financial situation of construction and assembly enterprises is the most difficult, because their construction costs are too high and labor productivity too low.

SINCE MANY FACTORS AND PHENOMENA ARE, MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS, STILL UNCERTAIN, THE THESES WORKED OUT BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1982 PROVIDE FOR A SMALL INCREASE IN PRODUCTION, SERVICES, FOREIGN TRADE AND MARKET SUPPLIES. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers found that plan to be just a general guideline for the activity of economic and administrative cells.

BUT OUR SUPREME GOAL MUST BE TO MORE RAPIDLY INCREASE PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO REACH THE 1981 LEVEL THIS YEAR. This calls for invigorating the economy in the second half of the current year. The additional imports of raw and other materials from payment Zone II will be of decisive importance for accomplishing this task. For this reason it is highly important to invigorate production for export in the second half of the year.

Exports Must Increase

THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE HAS OBLIGATED THE APPROPRIATE MINISTERS AND VOIVODES, AS THE FOUNDING ORGANS OF STATE ENTERPRISES, TO PRESENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THEIR PROPOSALS ON HOW TO RAISE EXPORTS. The ministers and voivodes, within their powers, will take steps to provide conditions for the most effective utilization of the expected additional foreign currency incomes from experts. The point is also to raise the supplies of some domestic raw and other materials to foster production in other fields and in industry. Flexibility in the pricing and customs policy with regard to raw and other materials, and in taxation and financing policy should increase the interest of enterprises in a fuller utilization of domestic raw and other materials, in a better utilization of production facilities and labor, and in restricting dispensable imports.

TO INCREASE SELF-RELIANCE IN FOOD, THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS OBLIGATED THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD ECONOMY TO PROVIDE ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR THE EFFICIENT PROCUREMENT, STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF GRAIN AND OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

To cope with the 1982 plan for commissioning houses, it will be necessary to increase the supplies of finishing materials. For this purpose, the Economic Committee has instructed the minister of foreign trade to increase the imports of component parts necessary for the production of finishing materials.

IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR, PROGRESS WAS MADE IN BALANCING CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION WITH SUPPLIES. What accelerated spending in shopping were the increased prices. In the second half of the year, there are chances to fully balance market supplies and services with the purchasing resources of the population, provided that the increase planned for market production is attained. The incomes of the population can only increase in step with increasing commodity supplies to the market.

PZPR COMMISSION CONSIDERS MEMBERSHIP SITUATION

LD012038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Commission of Appeals Presidium of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress met today chaired by the chairman of the commission, Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. The meeting reviewed the activities of the commission. It ascertained that 874 appeals have been submitted directly to the ninth party congress and later to the Commission of Appeals concerning membership in the PZPR including 502 concerning expulsion from the party, 372 dealing with party penalties and requests to include the time of party membership or requests for readmission to the party.

In addition 228 persons -- party and non-party members have submitted all kinds of requests, complaints and grievances on personal matters.

BARYLA COMMENTS ON PARTY WORK IN ARMED FORCES

LD301454 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP) -- The Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee has ratified a new Central Committe instruction entitled "On the Tasks, Powers and Structure of Party-Political Organs and Party Organizations in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic." This document is important not only for intraparty life within the army, but also for its functioning as a whole, and especially for strengthening the ideopolitical cohesion and combat capability of the army and its readiness to defend the socialist state.

In connection with this, Divisional Gen Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defense and member of the Military Council of National Salvation, granted an interview to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on some of the tasks of the armed forces stemming from the party Central Committee instruction.

The party's leading role in the armed forces, General Baryla noted, is manifested chiefly in political guidance and in determination of the directions of ideological-political work and of the principles of cadre policy.

Commanders, party-political organs, offices and organizations consistently carry out the party line and create conditions which facilitate the enthusiastic participation of servicemen in their military duty and in public work and which guarantee suitable fulfilment of their constitutional duty to serve in the armed forces. The new instruction raises the authority of party offices and organizations and increases their influence over the service and life of the soldier as a whole.

The instruction "On the Tasks, Powers and Structure of Party-Political Organs and Party Organizations in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic" sums up the best of our many years of experience in this sphere, including experience in the period between August 1980 and December 1981, and takes into account many sound recommendations and suggestions from the party aktiv in military units. The drafting of the instruction was brought about by the need for party-political activity in the army to be brought into line with the tasks set in the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and at regular plenums of the PZPR Central Committee.

General J. Baryla in his interview dwelled especially on the Polish Army's fulfillment of its fundamental defense obligation in close alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The Polish Army, the general stated, is an important component part of the socialist defense coalition. For this reason we consider the strengthening of friendship and combat collaboration with the armies of the socialist community, primarily with our strongest ally, the Soviet Union, and its army, as our great patriotic and internationalist duty. The Warsaw treaty and its political, economic and military potential is the chief guarantee of our security, statehood and inviolability of borders. The new Central Committee instruction lays the corresponding obligations in this sphere on commanders, party-political organs and party organizations in the army.

Polish-Soviet fraternity also has a deeply personal aspect for the older generation of servicemen who fought at the front during World War II and were then active in the creation of our defense coalition. We shall continue this tradition and successfully bring it forward to the younger generation of Polish soldiers. For several years now Polish and Soviet soldiers along with the soldiers of other fraternal armies have been conducting combat training together on our ranges. We have also started an exchange of students of military colleges. Many opportunities to get to know each other better and to make friends come up (?during) joint exercises of the troops of the Warsaw Pact. It is with such specific content that we are filling the instructions of our party on strengthening friendship and combat collaboration between the peoples and armies of the socialist community.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak on Causes of Crises

LD011110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Commission for Explaining the Circumstances, Facts and Causes of Social Conflicts in the History of People's Poland has completed one of the stages of its work. It has prepared the initial draft of an expert report concerning three periods of modern Polish history: 1948-56, 1968-70, and 1976-80. The drafts are currently being consulted on in several worker and academic circles.

The members of the commission and Chairman Hieronim Kubiak held a consultation today in the party organization of the Warsaw car plant. Many comments and proposals were presented during the meeting, both on the draft documents that had been presented and on the work of the commission itself. Hieronim Kubiak stated that the commission, in the name of the party, wants to learn the truth about the Polish crises. There are certainly no answers to many questions, since these are very complex problems and access to the sources of the problems is sometimes limited [words indistinct] the creation of a definite type of political culture in our country, marked by a desire to learn the truth about our reality and not by fear of it.

Olszowski in Swiecie

LD012330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Jacek Kurzala report from Bydgoszcz]

[Text] The ninth plenum of the party Central Committee is approaching. The plenum will be devoted to the issues of the young generation. Precisely these problems were the subject of today's meeting of Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with representatives of party organizations, persons without any party affiliation, with youth activists and representatives of the suspended trade unions in paper and cellulose works in Swiecie.

The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee informed the meeting's articipants about preparations for the plenum and also submitted two documents under discussion. The first was the main directions of development which emerge from the program concerning an improvement in the start in life and a professional start for the young, and the second was a draft statute of the ninth plenum. Those who participated in the discussion mentioned many problems. They talked about housing construction, problems of education and upbringing, and about professional issues connected with life of young people in factories.

Siwak at Warsaw PZPR Meeting

LD011104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Issues linked with the approaching PZPR Central Committee plenum, which is to be devoted to the problems of Polish youth, were discussed at a party meeting of Warsaw's teaching circles. Alban Siwak participated in the meeting, at which problems of housing construction as well as the situation of educating employees were also discussed. The meeting also discussed issues connected with the future of the trade union movement in Poland. Albin Siwak answered questions concerning this problem and told of the proposals on trade union topics which are coming in from discussions in many circles.

Mokrzyszczak in Legnica

LD012048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The most important direction of action for the cause of the ideological and organizational consolidation of the voivodship party organization were the subjects of a plenary session of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Legnica.

Alternate Politburo member and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said at the meeting that in strengthning the party, the growing role of the aktiv is helpful. He also characterized the most important goals and tasks of the patriotic movement of the civic national rebirth committees.

Labecki Addresses Youth

LD012156 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Julv -- Jan Labecki on national accord -- Speaking at a meeting with MSZMP Polish Socialist youth activists and delegates of other youth organization in (?Gdansk) today, PUWP Political Bureau member and Lenin Shipyard PUWP Factory Committee First Secretary Jan Labecki characterized the overall sociopolitical situation in Poland, paying much attention to national agreement and its determinants.

He said that the agreement -- and the party makes consistent efforts to this end -- is possible only on the basis of respect for the principles of socialism and the Constitution.

Speaking about the problems of young people, he pointed out that there are many justified needs but the possibility to meet them is limited and its use depends to a substantial extent on the initiative of youth. It is a matter of the party and state authorities to create such conditions which would give this initiative a real chance for fulfillment.

He also said that as concerns both this question and the solving of key national issues a single act is unacceptable. All these processes require permanent attention, timely corrections and improvements (?and) this also concerns the economic reform. Implementation of these takss requires, however, the activity of the entire society, which concerns young people in a special way.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE UPON SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

Opalko Chairs Commission

LD011130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Economic cooperation and trade exchange with the Soviet Union and the state of implementing the economic reform in the area of foreign trade were the subjects of a session of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy. The session was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko chairman of the commission, member of the Politburo and the first secretary of the Tarnow PZPR Voivodship Committee.

Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union forms an important stabilization factor in our economy and an important factor in overcoming the crisis. Nearly one-half of our import needs in the area of fuels, raw materials and production components is covered by trade turnover with the Soviet Union. At the same time, Poland is a significant exporter of machine industry products to the Soviet market. Within the framework of signed agreements, in addition to the protocol, the Soviet Union realizes additional deliveries of raw materials and components which permit the utilization of the country's unused productive capacities which were created as a result of the Western states' restrictions. An additional benefit is the possibility of assigning 15 percent of the products manufactured from these raw materials to supply the domestic market.

The conference then discussed the course of implementation of the economic reform in foreign trade. It was determined that the first positive tendencies became noticeable in export (?comparatively) quickly. This was the result of systematic solutions being adopted within the framework of the economic reform. It was agreed that it is difficult to assess the effects of the reform in the initial phase of its implementation.

At the end of the session, a subject plan of the commission's work for the second half of the year was adopted.

Trade Deficit Discussed

LD011340 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] On 30 June, a session of the PZPR Central Committee for Economic Reform and Economic Policy took place under PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Stanislaw Opalko. This year, as in 1982, Polands balance of trade with the USSR will show a deficit, the shortfall being around R1.2 billion. The USSR has agreed to grant Poland credit on favorable terms to finance that sum. In addition to the supplies stipulated under the trade protocol, the USSR is providing additional supplies of raw materials and other materials to exploit to the fullest the productive capacities of Polish enterprises that were made idle as a result of the Western economic embargo. Considerable economic benefits should also result from the Soviet Union's participation in the completion of some suspended construction projects that are highly important to both countries.

The increased trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the development of new forms of cooperation and coordination are indicative of the change of direction in the Polish economy toward closer cooperation with the socialist countries.

During the session the implementation of the economic reform in foreign trade was also discussed. Over the past 6 months the first positive trends in exports have been noted, resulting from the organizational decisions adopted under the economic reform.

ECONOMIC COUNCILS HOLD JOINT SESSION ON OUTPUT

LD012010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The chairman of the Consultative Economic Council, Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, and members of the Council's Presidium took part in a meeting of the Economic Committee Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The deliberations were chaired by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The very clearsighted debate dealt with the major issues of the present economic situation, forecasts for its development and directions for the most urgent actions of the government. Special attention has been given to the market equilibrium, the functioning of new motivation mechanisms and increasing output.

Summing up the discussion Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski stated that the exchange of views carried out at the first joint meeting of members of the Consultative Economic Council and of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers was exceptionally useful. The actions undertaken by the government are to a considerable degree in line with the solutions suggested by the consultative economic council.

COAL CONTINUES TO BE EXPORTED TO WESTERN EUROPE

LD011622 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Jun -- Polish television ran a special programme tonight saying that despite strikes and American attempts at replacing Polish coal in Western Europe, Poland is still viewed in the West as credible coal supplier.

It presented data showing American coal ousting the Polish supplies from West European markets over the past 3 years, and TV commentator stated that "U.S. President Ronald Reagan supported the right to strikes in Poland to next exploit the strikes in Polish mining against this country...he even dispatched a special trade mission to Western Europe.

However, a Dutch official of the Rotterdam-based SSN firm, Jan Fanasin, told a Polish TV reporter that "An American delegation was circling around Europe to look for the opportunities to locate American coal in Europe, holding the assumption that Western Europe could not already count on the Polish coal...we hold quite a different view and believe that Poland would not let itself be crossed out from European markets.

"We still believe that Poland -- as a trade partner -- deserves credibility, as proved by our long-term contacts. We hope the further fulfillment of contracts will run as smoothly as in the past so that we can count on regular Polish coal supplies."

Other Western customer, Director Fritz Siebel of the West-German Pol-Kohle company in Hamburg, told Polish television that his firm expects to rise Polish coal deliveries to 3.2 million tons in 1986.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD012206 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 July -- Good half year for Polish iron and steel -- Poland's iron and steel mills made a total of 8.4 million tonnes of coke, some 3.9 million tonnes of pig iron, nearly 6.8 million tonnes of steel, and over 4.8 million tonnes of rolled products, Deputy Plenipotentiary of the Minister for Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Stefan Michalik told PAP.

The best results were scored in the production of rolled products, (?and the) amount made over the first six months of this year exceeded by 115,000 tonnes the factory plans and by 60,800 tonnes the central socio-economic plan.

The amount of steel made over the period in question was 56,000 tonnes bigger than fixed in factory Plavs. The amount of coke produced over the first half [words indistinct] slightly exceeded the quotas indicated in the central plan but came short of factory plans.

The quantity of pig iron was 45,000 tonnes smaller than provided for by the central plan, though Michalik described the performance as good when compared with factory plans in this respect. Plants made some 650 kilometres of pipes less than indicated in factory plans.

The Lenin steelworks in Krakow made nearly 2.2 million tonnes of steel over the first quarter of the year, 87,000 tonnes more than planned, the plant's management reported [word indistinct]. Good results were also recorded in the production of hot rolled products and pig iron. The quantity of hot rolled products made over the first half-year amounts to 1,722,000 tonnes, 78,000 tonnes more than planned. The respective figures for pig iron are 1,578,000 and 15,000.

The plant failed, however, to fulfill its (?coke) production plan, which the management attributed to the labour shortage of the coking department. The Lenin has a total of 3,500 vacancies at the moment, he said.

USSR, INTERNAL CONCERNS MAY DELAY PAPAL VISIT

PM011125 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "John-Paul II in Poland, Decision This Week"]

[Text] Warsaw -- in the communique issued by the Episcopal conference on Monday, the Polish bishops recall that the holy father "wishes" to visit Poland for the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora shrine. It states that negotiations with the government on that subject are continuing. The Episocopate does not mention any specific date for the Pope's visit and merely talks of the jubilee of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

The month of August, during which what were to be the main ceremonies will take place, is, therefore, not the only date when the visit could take place since the 600th anniversary celebrations will continue until 1983. That gives the negotiator welcome room to maneuver.

That is fortunate since the chances of reaching agreement on a visit in August, which seemed very high 2 weeks ago, are much less obvious now.

The first reason for that is apparently that the Soveits have very serious reservations which are apparently difficult to dispel about the prospect of John-Paul II's visiting Poland as early as August, and the second is that that visit would take place in the context of a gradual liberalization plan which was to be implemented in July. However, although some internees can be expected to be released on the national day on 22 July, the authorities no longer seem prepared to implement their liberalization plan before September at the earliest. At all events a decision on the date of a papal visit should be taken this week since Monsignor Poggi, who is responsible for relations between the Vatican and Poland, returns to Rome today and will be followed there by Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp on 5 July.

The "Social Pact"....

The Polish bishops' text notes that the country is not being visibly liberated "from the deficiencies of daily life." Poland is in a "degree of economic isolation" which has further aggravated an already serious crisis. Nonetheless the Episcopate considers that the "The social pact and national accord are still possible and must be urgently achieved."

In addition the bishops reveal that they listened "with pain" to reports about "the fate of the internees and cases of people being sacked without full justification." Similarly they heard "with anxiety" of the decision to carry out "checks on teaching staff."

However the Episcopate welcomed "the announcement of further releases of internees planned by the authorities."

PRIMATE JOZEF GLEMP TO VISIT VATICAN 5 JULY

NC012132 Paris AFP in English 2118 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 (AFP) -- The Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, will go to Rome on Monday for a brief visit to the Vatican, his [words indistinct] announced here today. The office did not say why he was going or for how long, but sources said it was not a routine visit.

Observers believe the visit is linked with the question of Pope John Paul II visiting here next August. Mgr Glemp's trip caused some surprise because the Vatican's roving nuncio for relations with Eastern Europe, Mgr Luigi Poggi, has just spent two weeks in Poland and met on Monday with Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Religion Minister Adam Lopatka. Mgr Poggi, however, told a press conference when he left Poland on Tuesday that the papal visit had only been discussed "in passing in his talks with Polish leaders."

AUTHORITIES EXPEL REPORTER FOLLOWING 13 JUN EVENTS

PM291517 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Jun 82 p 5

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Expelled Journalist: Don't Go to Poland"]

[Text] "It is impossible to recommend to anyone that they travel to Poland as long as martial law remains in force. You can be suspected of almost anything in the incredibly tough and well-organized dictatorship," TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA was told by journalist Annette Kullenberg, who returned to Sweden on Wednesday morning [16 June] after being expelled from Poland by the Polish authorities.

On Monday she had attempted to send an article to AFTENBLADET containing an account of the events in Warsaw 13 June, the day marking 6 months since the military coup. The article was never sent, but was given as the reason for the expulsion.

Annette Kullenberg had gone to Poland at the invitation of the authorities as a representative for her newspaper together with three Finnish and two other Swedish journalists. When some of these said that they would leave the country in protest at their colleague's treatment they were refused permission by the authorities.

The Polish authorities' plan for the journalists' visit was to promote increased tourism in Poland.

CZYREK ADDRESSES PEACE GROUPS ON UN SESSION

LD012200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] At the National Committee for Peace building a meeting has taken place of representatives of a number of social organizations. At the meeting Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek reported on the proceedings at the second special UN session on disarmament. The results of the recommendations of the session will be broadly discussed by the Polish peace movement and the social organizations after the session's completion.

Those assembled also exchanged views on the tasks which confront the social organizations in our country, in light of the growing threat of nuclear war, and the increased aggressiveness of imperialist forces in the world.

BCP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR SOCIOPOLITICAL TALKS

LD251954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] In connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgiy Dimitrov, a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee visited Poland from 22-25 June at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Bulgarian guests participated in a seminar organized by the Higher College of Social Sciences. They also held talks with the college administration and the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by party Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski, who discussed the present sociopolitical situation in the country, as well as party actions in implementing the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

GDANSK REFINERY CONCLUDES CONTRACT WITH FRG FIRM

LD291434 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Gdansk refinery has concluded a contract with the West German firm Burmah Oil for the sale of marine engine oil. The first delivery of 250 tons has already been made and a similar consignment is being prepared for delivery. The contract is a very significant one: It introduces our product onto the world market and provides an opportunity to expand a very favorable export. Lack of unit packaging, however, is holding it back. In the West they do not want oil in tanks. At one time the relatively minor item of a unit packaging plant was crossed off the refinery's investment program. Now the refinery intends to fill this gap using funds from increased exports.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH JAPANESE OFFICIALS

LD012302 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 July -- Representatives of the Japanese association for trade with European socialist countries are staying in Poland. On this occasion, representatives of Polish enterprises offering the exports of technical, construction and assembly devices met at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade (PIHZ) with delegates of Japanese technical offices and firms operating here.

The meeting was an opportunity to present offers [word indistinct] especially these Polish enterprises that gained the export rights as a result of the reform. These offers concern mainly cooperation in third markets. It should be stressed that Japanese companies build many complete projects especially in the Middle Eastern and North African countries where Polish [words indistinct] suppliers of machines and installations are also known. Polish firms have a considerable potential in these regions.

Head of the delegation Fumio Nishioka had talks with PIHZ President Ryszaraprski and with head of the Poland-Japan Economic Committee Ryszard Dobrowolski. Both sides discussed the procedure of preparations for a joint plenary session of the Poland-Japan and the Japan-Poland economic committees.

They agreed that the subject matter of the session should cover presentation of the economic situation in Poland, problems of functioning of the reform and a program for restoring equilibrium in the Polish economy. Prospects for Polish-Japanese economic relations will also be discussed during the session. Fumio Nishioka got acquainted with production of the Zamech Turbine Plant in Elblag during his stay in Poland.

PZPR'S MILEWSKI SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH SYRIAN BA'TH

LD282010 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 June -- A PUWP Central Committee delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski visited Syria at the invitation of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party. The sides signed a protocol on cooperation between the two parties in the years 1982-83. The Ba'th Party leadership was invited to visit Poland.

In the course of the visit, the Polish delegation was received by secretary general of Ba'th Party, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, had talks with a Ba'th Party delegation headed by member of the national leadership Naji Jamil, and met members of the Syrian Communist Party and chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid Fahum.

The Polish delegation confirmed the PUWP's firm and consistent support for the struggle of the Arab people against the aggressive Israeli policy, for recovering the occupied territory and for recognizing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including a right to self-determination and to establishing a state of their own.

The PUWP delegation stressed that Poland firmly condemns the armed Israeli intervention in Lebanon and demands that the aggressors troops withdraw from that country.

The Ba'th Party delegation confirmed Syria's understanding and support for the actions taken by the PUWP and Polish authorities to liquidate threats to the socialist attainments of the Polish people and to strengthen the socialist state.

Both sides came out in favour of further developing inter-party cooperation, economic relations, and contacts in various areas of life of the two nations.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

LD011858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic of India, Ryszard Fijalkowski, who is temporarily in Poland. The two men discussed the successful development of Polish-Indian relations and the prospects of their further progress.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BOTOSANI RALLY 1 JULY

AU011615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1438 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 1 July mass rally in Botosani municipality, during a working visit to Botosani County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I would like to extend to you and to all inhabitants of Botosani County and municipality warm and communist greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Botosani municipality and county. We came to this part of Moldavia to consult with the working people, management councils and party organizations concerning the actions taken to commendably implement the 12th party congress decisions and the 1981-85 5-year plan. I can tell you that we have gained good impressions from this visit. I noted with much satisfaction that the Botosani working people as well as the working people throughout the country and all our people are resolutely working to attain the strategic goal of ensuring our country's transition to a new development stage, and to attain a new quality of work and life in all fields. [applause, cheers, chants]

We visited the Dorchoi glass and porcelain enterprise. We visited three great enterprises in Botosani itself, as well as the Flaminzi commune and an agricultural production cooperative. We became acquainted with the overall activity of the entire county. Indeed, I gained particular impressions from the units visited. As a matter of fact, we have good results for the first half of 1982 in the entire Botosani County industry. The production plan has not only been fulfilled, but also exceeded; a 3 percent surplus was attained in planned net production. These are good results, which demonstrate the great possibilities of Botosani industry, as well as the entire country's industry, to utilize the modern means available, to attain a much larger production in excess of plan provisions, and to increase the national wealth of our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

For these results attained by the collectives of the visited enterprises and by the entire Botosani County industry, I would like to extend to the visited working collectives and all Botosani working collectives warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes. [applause, cheers, chants]

Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions from our visit to agricultural units, although I must openly state that Botosani County's agriculture could produce more. The production being attained this year and that attained last year are not up to existing possibilities in Botosani. We must do everything possible to ensure that Botosani County's agriculture reaches a higher level, beginning next year, in accordance with existing opportunities as regards soil, technical equipment and fertilizers. Let us ensure that, next year, there will be no production under 4,000 kg of grain per hectare. [applause, cheers, chants]

Likewise, good results were also attained in the livestock sector. The number of livestock is relatively all right, although opportunities exist to increase it. The production attained in zootechnics are not among the smallest, but neither are they among the biggest. The county and the working people in agriculture should aim at attaining, as of next year, at least 3,000 kg of milk per cow. This is quite possible; considering that the envisaged figure for this year is 2,400-2,500, this is not a huge task, but quite feasible. [applause, cheers, chants]

For results attained thus far, I would like to extend to cooperative workers, all peasantry and the working people in agriculture warmest congratulations and the wish to do everything possible to ensure that Botosani County will be among the counties with good results in agriculture. [applause, cheers, chants]

I noted with great satisfaction that the enterprises which were not yet completed or had just started their activity during my last visit, today have good production and are fulfilling and even overfulfilling their production plan. Indeed, Botosani has also become a powerful industrial center. The same can be said about Dorohoi. Industry has developed there, too; new enterprises are being built everywhere.

This ensures that Botosani County will also become an industrial-agrarian county, thus appropriately reflecting the correctness of our party's overall policy of distributing industry in all counties and all areas of our socialist fatherland. This clearly proves that the harmonious development of the entire national economy, both the industry and agriculture, while laying emphasis on ensuring the necessary raw and energy materials, is the only way to bild a powerful and independent socialist state which can ensure the well-being and happiness of all our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Concurrently with the harmonious development of the national economy, we raised the overall living standard and built new dwellings in all counties and cities. Botosani itself has become a modern city, which ensures ever better living and housing conditions for all inhabitants. We can proudly say: Here is the creative force of the workers class and people; this is how the Romanians are working and building socialism, by working for themselves and for the well-being, happiness and independence of their fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

While attaining these great acievements in the fatherland's socioeconomic development, we are aware of the fact that we had, and still have, certain difficulties and shortcomings. If all enterprises and agricultural units had worked better, there is no doubt that results in Botosani County and throughout the country would have been better. However, I do not now want to criticize anybody at this rally. I wish to put my trust in the party organization and working people in Botosani, and hope that they will themselves draw appropriate conclusions from both negative and positive states of affairs, and will consider that, if I did not criticize them publicly, it means that I am confident that they have the necessary capability to ensure that things will improve from now on. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that each economic unit, enterprise and agricultural unit work better and attain a production in accordance with the available technical equipment and possibilities. We must ensure the maximum utilization of the production capacities built in recent years.

We must do our best to powerfully increase labor productivity, better organize work, and strengthen discipline and order in all fields of activity. We must also pay greater attention to increasing economic exactingness, reducing material expenditures and production costs, and cutting down on consuption in all fields. We must ensure the powerful increase of net production, national income and the national wealth of our fatherland -- the only sure way to implement the program of further developing our fatherland and continuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people, the supreme goal of our communist party's policy and the essence of the socialist society being built in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

As is well-known, at the 12th congress we decided to attain a new quality of work and life, and to base activity in all fields on economic principles, so as to ensure that no field of activity shows a deficit. One cannot talk about the application of the new economic mechanism, self-management and self-administration unless each unit oranizes its activity based upon its own income and expenditure budget and a greater profitability of its economic activity. Only thus can each collective know whether it has worked well or badly, and what must be cone to attain maximum efficiency in its economic activity. That is why we have taken a number of measures in recent years -- including the decree adopted 2 days ago on increasing the profitability of the overall energy sector. Comrades, we must understand that the construction of socialism and communism can only proceed upon a lasting economic basis and profitability in all fields. Only thus can we increase the national income, a prerequisite for the people's overall well-being and for developing and strengthening our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

Within the framework of this measure [the decree on energy prices]we have granted the people appropriate compensation amounting to several billion lei annually. We did that so as to ensure that each unit shows a profit and to avoid financing expenses from the budget.

It is better for each citizen to directly receive and administer his own financial means. We did this only for the people; we are granting no compensation to enterprises, since we want to compel them to reduce energy and fuel consumption in excess of what has been envisaged in our decree, since we have huge energy and fuel consumption levels in industry and other economic sectors. We must resolutely act to reduce energy and fuel consumption throughout the economy, and to rationally administer the means available to all units. Therefore, I want all collectives to properly understand that -- while granting compensations to the citizens so as to fulfill the task set by the party congress to increase the people's overall incomes -- we must reduce the consumption in industry and all sectors so as to ensure the powerful increase in net production and profitability, by reducing material consumption. This must be one of the main concerns of each working man in our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to intensify the political-educational activity of developing socialist consciousness and molding the new man, conscious builder of his own free and independent future, the communist future. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we are implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society as well as the decisions of the 12th party congress under special international conditions. As is well known, we are witnessing grave tension, military actions and clashes, the intensification of the arms race, and the widening of gaps between rich and poor countries. At the same time, we must state that the working people and peoples everywhere are resolutely acting against the imperialist and colonialist policy, to put an end to the policy of force and diktat, and to ensure each people's right to free development, in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this confrontation, in the two trends in the international arena, there can be noted a certain lack of success at the moment. As a whole, the international situation favors the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and peoples struggling for independence, and we are firmly convinced that the future belongs to independence, progress and socialism. [cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate the cessation of military conflicts and the settlement of all problems between countries by negotiations alone. Now, in Lebanon, when each day claims hundreds and thousands of victims owing to the Israeli military actions, we raise our voice along with all mankind to demand the cessation of those military actions, and that Israel should not enter Beirut and withdraw its troops from Lebanon. We demand that action be taken toward a political solution and a lasting peace in the Middle East based on resolving the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to their own state, and to ensuring their free and independent existence, and based on ensuring the integrity of Israel and peaceful cooperation among all Middle East peoples. [cheers, chants]

In firmly acting for achieving security and cooperation in Europe, we believe that we must unite in efforts with all European countries to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, to bring about the withdrawal of existing ones and to achieve a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles -- neither medium-range nor short-range ones -- and a Europe without nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants]

We believe that it is necessary, when the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is resumed, for responsible action to be taken to successfully conclude that meeting and to convene a conference of trust and disarmament in Europe, and thus ensure the continuity of the meetings on cooperation and peace in Europe. [cheers, chants]

We attach special importance to achieving lasting cooperation in the Balkans, an area without nuclear weapons and an area of friendship and peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, it is necessary for us to intensify our efforts to achieve disarmament and peace throughout the world. In this respect the 18 million signatures by our people sent to the United Nations express our people's firm desire to contribute to a world without wars, to a world of peace in order to ensure their existence and man's supreme right to live, freedom and peace.

At the same time, we will take very determined action to achieve a new international economic order. We will strengthen solidarity with the developing countries to ensure that those countries are able to secure their progress, well-being and independence, and to also ensure cooperation on an equal footing and the general development and stability of the world economy. [cheers, chants] The complex problems in the international arena require active participation by all states in resolving them. They require that the United Nations and other international organizations be strengthened, and that the unity of the socialist countries, of the developing countries, and of all states be consolidated on the basis of complete equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. We will do all we can to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all those countries to make our active contribution to the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, once again I would like to express the conviction that the working people in Botosani and throughout the county, the party organizations and the county party committee will take firm and determined action to eliminate everything that is negative and to ensure the proper progress of overall activity, so that Botosani County, too, will hold one of the frontranking places in the broad competition among all counties, and that it will make an increasingly greater contribution to our socialist fatherland's general development. [cheers, chants] As you see comrades, the rain clouds have already left us. This demonstrates that in the international arena, too, we must not be afraid of one cloud or another, no matter now violent the storm. We must surmount and overcome storms, avert war, ensure the peoples' freedom and independence, and ensure the triumph of reason and independence. [cheers, chants]

Being convinced that the working people, the party organizations, and all leadership collectives in all units -- in complete unity within the socialist democracy and unity front -- will fulfill the great tasks devolving on them under most favorable conditions. I wish you increasingly greater successes and positive results in your overall activity, and must good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

ANDREI MEETS INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU012035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/82 -- Talks continued in Bucharest on July 1 between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, now on an official visit to Romania. Analysis was made of the current stage and prospects of bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, of the way in which cooperation actions are implemented in the economic and technical-scientific fields, as well as of new ways and means conducive to the further development of the Romanian-Indonesian cooperation in domains of mutual interest. During the exchange of views on the main international questions, the joint wish was emphasized to expand the collaboration between the two countries in that domain, to continue the policy of peace in the world, to build a climate of understanding and respect for all peoples' national independence, to solve all interstate differences by peaceful means, by negotiations, to halt the arms race and pass to effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order.

900,000 ATTEND RALIES FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT

AU011254 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 1/7/82 -- Throughout June broad demonstrations for peace and disarmament were staged in enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions in residential districts and rural localities in Romania followed by peace marches and civic rallies attended, as data in the leading press show, by more than 900,000 citizens, organized in towns and municipalities. The participants in these demonstrations declared for the establishment of a climate of detente, collaboration and peace, in favour of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. They firmly backed the lofty ideas contained in the Romanian people's appeal for peace and disarmament recently circulated as an official document at the UN, as well as Romania's proposals for disarmament which the Romanian foreign minister, empowered by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and on the basis of the mandate approved by the country's parliament, presented from the UN rostrum. In the motions and telegrams sent to the world forum measures were required apt to open the road to the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

ECONOMIC REPORTS SHOW GROWTH DOWN, INVESTMENT UP

National Assembly Report

LD011734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade July 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's gross social product, as estimated, will this year record a growth rate of 2 percent, industrial production a growth rate of 2.8 percent and agricultural production a growth rate of 3 percent.

The above estimates were presented today at a session of an Assembly of Yugoslavia committee by an official of the planning institute. He noted that the above figures are below those set in the plan for this year and added that investments and general and common consumption continue the basic factors of inflation and economic instability in the country.

Assembly committee delegates assessed the actual conditions are more difficult than envisaged and noted that the meeting of certain basic economic policy targets and tasks for 1982 will require the adoption of supplementary measures.

A representative of the Yugoslav Federal Government informed the committee delegates that a bill designed to limit all forms of spending is being prepared.

The delegates of the Assembly of Yugoslavia committee endorsed the measures, assessments and efforts of the Yugoslav Federal Government regarding the overcoming of the country's economic difficulties.

Federal Government Session

LD011710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- The volume of capital investments is still large, which is one of the basic causes of the current instability in Yugoslavia's economy, it was concluded at the Yugoslav Government session today, Thursday.

Late last March, Yugoslavia had 22,104 projects under construction, totalling 1,477 billion dinars (45 dinars to the dollar). Although the number of projects under construction now is by 3,955 lower than last year, the overall investments in nominal terms are 7.5 percent higher.

The government reiterated the necessity of having capital investment spending bridled for the anti-inflation programme and the programme of economic stabilization to be implemented as consistently as possible.

Kosovo Commune Meeting

AU012034 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] Despite intensive activity by the League of Communists and other subjective forces, unfavorable trends have continued in the economy of Gnjilane, and have in fact tended to increase in seriousness compared with last year. This makes it necessary to adopt concrete measures and actions at all levels. This was stated at a joint meeting today of the LC Municipal Committee and the Presidium of the Municipal Trade Union Council of Gnjilane which discussed economic trends and other matters connected with economic stabilization. "It was stressed that most of the working organizations in the sphere of material production continued to have positive results with regard to financial indexes. On the other hand, however, 12 basic organizations of associated labor showed losses totalling 125 million dinars. In addition to objective difficulties such as shortages of raw and reproduction materials, liquid assets and foreign currency, the causes of unfavorable trends in the economy are also due to subjective factors such as inadequate involvement of subjective forces in the economy, which were criticized at today's meeting."

LCY CONGRESS REPORTS, COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

Public, Press View Congress

AU302111 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 30 June carries a 7-minute unattributed commentary on the 12th LCY Congress, read by announcer. The commentary asserts that the 12th LCY Congress has "clearly demonstrated that there are no doubts about the strategic orientations of self-managing development and the basic principles of domestic and foreign policy."

It also reviews the discussions at the congress that stress the need for "more work and greater collective and individual responsibility" and the setting of "personal examples by communists." The commentary also expresses the conviction that in the future "the difficulties, the attacks by external and internal enemies, irresponsible behavior and deviations from adopted policies," which will undoubtedly again occur, "will be recognized and eliminated more easily."

In conclusion the commentary stresses the public nature of the work of the congress and then says: "The delegates to the congress confirmed their determination to persevere in fulfilling the tasks set by the congress because any other behavior will not be tolerated. This is demonstrated among other things also by the proposal made by one of the congress speakers -- the proposal that, if the old ways continue to be followed in the future, then an extraordinary party congress should be convened."

Belgrade Domestic in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 30 June, in its regular "At the Center of Attention" program, carries a 19-minute report prepared by Nikola Obrstarevic and entitled "Reaction to Discussions at the 12th LCY Congress." The report consists of a series of shorter reports from the Smederevo metallurgical combine, Zajecar, the Sabac Zorka factory, the South Morava Region, the Svetozarevo Mosa Pijade cable factory, the Titovo Uzice Prvi partizan factory, the Takovo mining region and Novi Sad. It contains recorded statements by and interviews with individual workers and communists, expressing their views on the congress and their hopes and plans for the future in view of the congress decisions.

In his 1 1/2-minute report from Novi Sad, correspondent Nikola Bulatovic notes that, in their discussions about the 12th LCY Congress, the communists and other working people in Vojvodina especially stress the following "three unavoidable questions: how to stabilize economic operations, how to solve the unemployment problem, and how to finally and definitely suppress the counterrevolution in Kosovo. This multinational community," Bulatovic says, "strongly approves the support congress delegates gave for Yugoslavia's unity, which no one has the right to threaten in the name of any local or other interests. The questions of personal and collective responsibility must be raised to the strictest level and it must be demanded that all those who fail to fulfill the adopted obligations resign from their positions or be replaced. It is in this context that the proposal for convening an extraordinary party congress if the lagging in self-management is not eliminated -- the congress at which the accounts would be settled with all those who favor one thing in words and something else in deeds -- has been received with understanding. The impression of members of the League of Communists is that, in the open, critical and democratic discussions, more questions were raised and more doubts expressed than answers were given. Naturally, this impression will be checked when the party organizations place the congress documents on their agendas and when they begin to implement them," Bulatovic concludes.

Defense Commission Report

LD301120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Comrades, the Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the 12th congress held eight sessions; 250 delegates and guests took part

in the commission's work; 66 delegates took part in the discussion; and 6 submitted written contributions. Two amendments were submitted to the proposed text of the 12th congress resolution.

The commission approved the assessments and the stands contained in the main report by the LCY Central Committee, in the report by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the draft resolution and in the proposed changes and supplements to the LCY statute.

The introductory report and the discussion at the commission's session centered on an analysis and assessment of the concrete practice of the current politicosecurity situation and of the directions of the League of Communists' further activity in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Complete unity of views was expressed on all essential questions of building and consolidating the defense-protection capability of our society. It was assessed that this capability is at a level in keeping with successful resistance to all forms of internal and external threats to the independence, territorial integrity and constitutional system of the SFRY.

It was stressed that major results have been achieved in the socialization of defense and protection. The knowledge of the working people and citizens was extended and their conviction strengthened that with our own forces we can resist any aggressor, and this is why our armed forces and security forces have been strengthened. A massive civil defense basic was established, the volume and the quality of our working people's and citizens' training have been stepped up for defense and security purposes.

The practice of evaluating the politicosecurity situation has become more developed; a significant contribution to this has been made by the all-people's defense and social self-protection committees. New concept-doctrine documents have been adopted in which many questions pertaining to this area are settled.

However, despite these results the complex international situation, the intensified activity of internal and external enemies -- especially the protagonists of nationalism and irredentism -- and the exacerbated problems in some areas of social life, requires all our organized socialist forces, all our working people and citizens, led by the League of Communists, to become involved in an even more comprehensive and organized way in the further consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The participants (? in the discussion) particularly stressed the fact that our country's defense and security forces directly and in a decisive way depend on the state of individual internal social, economic, political, class-social, national and overall social relations. Proceeding from this, the delegates stressed the demand that the LCY, together with all subjective forces of our society, must more resolutely commit itself to the struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations, implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and program orientations of the League of Communists in all areas of social life.

It was pointed out that any further exacerbation of economic-social problems, delays in the solution of current questions of socialist construction, and irresponsible conduct in implementing agreed policy, infringement of the unity of the Yugoslav market, stagnation and nonrespect for agreed criteria in the solution of the unemployment problem, and inefficient suppression of fairly wide-spread socially harmful manifestations could have a very adverse effect on the political and security situation in our society and on our country's defense-protection capability.

The delegates unanimously believe that the consistent implementation of Tito's policy of equality and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the consolidation of Yugoslav socialist patriotism and, on this basis, the consolidation of internal stability and cohesion, are crucial for continuing an efficient struggle and the development of our country. This is why the LCY, all its members, organizations and organs must most vigorously resist all manifestations which threaten the unity of Yugoslavia and must settle accounts -- without compromise -- with all protagonists of nationalism, regardless of in which environment and in which form it happens to manifest itself.

The demand was forcefully put forward for consistent and speedy implementation of the LCY Central Committee's political platform in Kosovo. In this context the need was particularly pointed out to overcome as soon as possible the causes, and of most resolutely preventing the various forms, of pressure which led and continue to lead to massive emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. In the same way the attempts to spread anti-Albanian sentiments and revenge-seeking must be resisted.

Proceeding from the experience gained the delegates particularly pointed out that the SFRY's security interests require even greater efforts to make sure that all-people's defense and social self-protection are built and implemented as a unified function of socialist self-management. It was noted in the discussion that despite the results attained in the socialization of defense and of security, questions pertaining to this area have still not become an object of the daily attention and activity of all subjects of our society to an extent implied by the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and required realistically by our social conditions. Communists in delegate assemblies and in other institutions of the delegate system should work hard to ensure that they can more consistently fulfill their role and responsibility in all-people's defense and social self-protection. Delegate bodies and organs must, with greater responsibility and on a routine basis, monitor and evaluate all economic, social, politicosecurity and military-defense elements which are significant for the efficiency of all-people's defense and social self-protection and, in line with this, take the necessary measures and activities.

The delegates stressed the need for an even more comprehensive and faster training of basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and of municipalities in order to more successfully fulfill their role in all-people's defense and social self-protection. Communists are required to be protagonists of the struggle to ensure that the working people and citizens in these basic cells of our society may even more completely fulfill their defense and protection rights and commitments.

It was stressed in this connection that all-people's defense and social self-protection will be as strong and efficient as are the initiatives and creative effort of all factors of the socialist self-management system and of working people and citizens.

It was noted that all-people's defense and social self-protection committees have by and large asserted themselves as a significant factor of the coordination of timely, uniform and efficient functioning of the general defense system. This is why the League of Communists will continue working for the promotion of the substance and method of work and for the further training of these committees.

It was stressed that the League of Communists must pay much greater attention to the training of organizations of associated labor and of the socioeconomic system as a whole for general defense work. It is necessary to more quickly overcome the stagnation in the development of the mountainous and (? coastal) areas and islands in food production, development of the crafts industry and especially in production of material reserves at all levels of social organization.

It was stressed that the League of Communists must fight with greater resolve against uncritical assessments of the situation, and underrating of difficulities which our economy and social activities would come up against during a war.

Proceeding from the fact that the principle of relying on our own forces is of strategic importance from the defense and security points of view emphasis was placed on the significance and need to intensify the productive, technical and technological independence of our country and to make maximum use of our own raw material basis as well as our scientific and other potential.

The orientation of a further development of the domestic armaments industry and military equipment was endorsed. It was stressed that the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense as a unified armed force of the SFRY must be capable from the cadre and expert point of view, politically united and technically equipped for being in all conditions a firm prop and active factor of the defense and security of our country.

All participants in the debate agreed that the overall modernization of all Yugoslav forces must be carried out consistently regardless of all economic difficulties facing our society. The need was also stressed for preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection to include the entire population. Particular stress was laid on the need for a more comprehensive ideopolitical military-specialized and technical training of the young and for the preparation of women for participating in an all-people's defense war.

It was stated that the League of Communists, together with other subjective forces, has made considerable efforts toward realizing social self-protection as a function of socialist self-management. However, seen as a whole, results have not been satisfactory, for example, in curbing open enemy activity and other socially harmful phenomena. In some League of Communists' organizations there has not been enough courage, consistency and ability for a timely political classification, public uncovering and prevention of antisocialist and antiself-management and other negative phenomena and their protagonists, which must not be allowed to happen in the future.

The debate particularly stressed the need for a more energetic and consistent struggle against phenomena of violating the constitutional order, laws and norms of socialist morals, against all forms of violation of self-management rights, jeopardizing of social property and personal and material security of citizens, as well as against every other form of conduct which threatens the values of our socialist self-management society. It was also stressed that the League of Communists should devote considerably greater attention to the improvement of fire protection and traffic safety.

It was particularly noted that the League of Communists should struggle in order to ensure that organs of security services, judicial organs and other factors in the protection of the self-management system should carry out even more responsibly and efficiently their tasks laid down by the constitution and the law. This calls for further ideopolitical, cadre, specialized, material and technical training and the preparation of these organs. There is a need for more links in the functioning and exchange of information within the social security service with respect to phenomena and events' importance for the protection of the constitutional order.

Delegates agree that a continued following and evaluation of political and security situation in all environments as well as planned measures and activity, constitute one of the basic questions of the creative involvement of working people and citizens in tasks of social self-protection. For this reason the debate stressed the need for a faster overcoming of the lack of criticism, of superficiality and of the unrealistic approach in the evaluation and untimely undertaking of appropriate measures and actions.

Speaking in support of the assessment that during the period between the congresses the League of Communists had consolidated its role in all-people's defense and social self-protection, delegates stressed that the LCY could further strengthen its role and successfully realize its special political responsibility in these spheres only if it permanently ensured ideological and active unity in its ranks, direct and active links with the working class and working people and citizens, as well as their creative activity.

The commission session stressed that in the struggle for the further development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, international activity of the LCY and the SFRY, as the basis of the policy of nonalignment, constitutes a strong factor of our security. At the end delegates expressed a united view that the LCY would be continuously guided by Tito's epochmaking teachings on all-people's defense as a form of a realization of the Marxist concept of the armed people and particularly by his messages from the 11th congress about sources of Yugoslavia's strength and future. [Applause]

International Relations Report

LD301028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report of the Commission of the 12th LCY Congress on International Relations, Conditions in the Workers', Communist and Progressive Movement, Cooperation of the LCY and the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia; presented at the plenary session of the congress in Belgrade by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the Commission on International Relations, Conditions in the Workers', Communist and Progressive Movement, Cooperation of the LCY and the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia held nine sessions during which it considered the report on the work and activity of the LCY and its Central Committee between the 11th and 12th congresses, the LCY draft resolution on the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal basis and socialism in the world and the report submitted by Presidium President Dusan Dragosavac. About 130 delegates and guests took part in the commission's work and 33 delegates and guests took part in the discussion which followed Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov's introductory report; two delegates submitted their views in writing. A total of 43 changes and additions to the draft resolution were suggested.

Stress was laid on the historical achievement of Josip Broz Tito and his great contribution to the LCY's international prestige and its role in the present-day world. Under his leadership Yugoslavia took its place in the vanguard of progessive mankind in the struggle for peace, for peaceful coexistence and cooperation on an equal basis, for consolidation of the policy of nonalignment and for the development of socialism in the world. It was assessed that the comprehensive international activity of the LCY and the SFRY continued on these foundations in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses. This contributed to the further consolidation of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia's international position.

Full support was given to the LCY's appraisals of sociopolitical and economic developments in the world. The conditions in the workers', communist and other progressive movements, the state of international relations and Yugoslavia's international position and role as presented in the report and documents. This confirmed the unanimous orientation expressed during the congresses and conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army.

On this occasion it was again stated that the permanent orientation toward the policy of nonalignment is the natural expression of internal socialist self-management and of the federal order and that this policy has proved itself to be an irreplaceable factor of Yugoslavia's security, and that its humanist values are deeply connected with mankind's vital interests.

It was also assessed that the LCY is continuing its consistent struggle for democratic relations on an equal basis in the workers' and progressive movement, thus contributing to the development of the world process of socialism. In this context, emphasis was laid on the LCY's responsibility for the continuity, development and constant enrichment of our international activity.

With regard to strengthening the forces struggling for peace, social progress, democratization of relations between countries and peoples and humanization of relations in society, it was noted that these forces and movements are increasingly and in greater numbers resolutely opposing the policy of imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, spheres of interest and all forms of subordination and exploitation.

In this context, stress was laid on the importance of the peace movements, which in the more recent periods have been expressing in various ways the desire of the masses to influence the policy of their governments in favor of preserving peace in the world.

However, great anxiety was expressed at the fact that peace in the world is increasingly jeopardized by growing rivalry between the great powers and the blocs and their efforts to maintain existing positions and capture new positions or privilege for themselves, by their domination and exploitation which they seek to achieve by failing to settle crises and by developing new crisis hotbeds, by intensifying the arms race more and more and by strengthening the military factor in foreign affairs by means of the repeated use of force, foreign interference and military interventions.

Stress was laid on our efforts to help solve crisis situations on the basis of the UN charter and the policy of nonalignment and by enabling people to decide their own destiny. In this connection particular reference was made to Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, Western Sahara, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Latin America and the Caribbean.

There was sharp condemnation of Israel's brutal aggression against nonaligned and independent Lebanon, the genocide against the Palestinian people and the efforts to destroy the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. On the initiative of delegates it was proposed that the 12th LCY congress should adopt a separate resolution condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. [prolonged applause]

The struggle for universal detente and for general and total disarmament, in other words the problems of the struggle for peace, were considered as priority demands of mankind today. Among other things it was stressed that it is indispensable to exert fresh efforts to enable the conference on security and cooperation in Europe to concentrate on the essential problems of peace and cooperation and thus ensure its continuity and success. It was stressed that the League of Communists and the SFRY should continue to support all the initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, at relaxing tension, establishing trust between states and, in this framework, at creating and expanding the zones of peace and cooperation and nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

The need was also stressed for fresh and resolute efforts to be made by the nonaligned and other countries to enable the United Nations to carry out its tasks in restraining aggression and all forms of intervention and in resolving questions of peace, security, development, disarmament and decolonization.

Particular attention was devoted to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, democratic, political and economic relations.

It was judged that the Nonaligned Movement is successfully resisting the pressures and attacks by bloc forces and their attempts, especially in recent years, to divide the movement and change its character. The correctness was fully confirmed of the [word indistinct] policy of the Nonaligned Movement as a worldwide, nonbloc and independent force which is striving for the settlement of basic international problems through negotiations and dialogue on the basis of equality and independence. It was stressed that the division of the world into blocs makes it all the more necessary to step up efforts to ensure that disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries are resolved peacefully. In this connection a positive assessment was made of the efforts by the widest circle of nonaligned countries, including our country, to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war and to create the conditions necessary for the forthcoming summit conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad.

During the discussion much attention was devoted to the most topical problems of developing countries and other [word indistinct] current international topics. The need was stressed to intensify the struggle of nonaligned, other developing countries and all progressive forces in the world for the building of the new international economic order and the opening of global talks.

It was stressed that in addition to the strategy of reliance on one's own resources, the promotion of mutual cooperation of developing countries is becoming an increasingly important factor in the efforts of further international economic relations and the policy of nonalignment. In this connection particular attention is paid to the obligations, responsibility and need to coordinate all the factors of our international economic cooperation. It was also assessed that nonaligned countries have achieved initial successes in the struggle for the new international information order through mutual solidarity aid -- to which our country has also contributed.

The delegates considered in detail the very dynamic and contradictory social processes in the world. Socialism is confronted not only by the forces of capitalism and reaction, but also by the problems and contradictions of its own development. Overcoming existing problems and contradictions in the development of contemporary socialism depends to a great extent on the orientation and readiness of the organized subjective forces. In keeping with their national conditions they should build and adapt their own strategies on the basis of the fundamental orientation toward the liberation of labor as the road of socialism's progress and the way out of the existing difficulties.

In considering contemporary problems of socialism in the workers' movement, speakers in the discussion paid attention to the crisis in Poland.

During the past period the LCY devoted much of its international activity to the affirmation of new relations in the workers' and progressive movement. The diversity of the roads to socialism is an objective law which presupposes the independence of the parties, movements and peoples in the choice of paths in the struggle for socialism. It was noted that practice has provided fresh proof of the correctness of the attitude of the LCY, which is that successful cooperation and voluntary international solidarity can only be achieved through respect for the principles of independence, equality and responsibility of every party to its own working class and people.

In this connection attention was drawn to the still existing practice of continuing -- instead of respecting the objective differences, interests and different ways of building socialism -- to resort to pressures, ideological disqualification and military interventions, which have caused great damage to the struggle for socialism.

The indispensable need was stressed for fully-augmented democratic dialogue between all the socialist progressive forces on the significant issues concerning the development of socialism.

Delegates stressed the need for the League of Communists to continue to cooperate with the communist, socialist, social democratic, national liberation and other progressive parties and movements and strive to enrich the contents and forms of this cooperation. Particular stress was laid on the indispensability of linking the workers' movement with the national liberation movements and with the struggle waged by nonaligned developing countries for their national independence and more equitable and democratic relations in the world.

Great attention was devoted to the further development and promotion of our country's comprehensive international cooperation. It was noted during the discussion that cooperation with nearly all countries of the world, which is based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, represents a factor of the consolidation of our country's international position and at the same time represents a significant contribution to the consolidation of world peace and to the development of international cooperation.

Stress was also laid on the anxiety felt over the fact that some very complex problems have manifested themselves in the area of economic relations between Yugoslavia and foreign countries. This primarily concerns the high level of total foreign trade, a high deficit in the balance of payments and the regional distribution which is not in keeping with the structure of our economy and with our foreign policy. Owing to this it is demanded that trade exchange and economic cooperation should be increased with all the nonaligned countries and all those with which we enjoy very good political relations that are not accompanied by correspondingly good economic relations.

It was pointed out that the causes of the problems experienced in our economic relations with foreign countries must be eliminated more speedily and resolutely. In this connection stress was laid on the need for communists to strive even more resolutely for a more organized approach by work organizations to international economic exchange. The indispensable need was also stressed for workers in associated labor to make more direct decisions on all aspects of international trade.

During the discussion, the need was also stressed for our foreign political, diplomatic, consular and economic mission to become actively involved in carrying out economic stablization.

Speakers in the discussion paid particular attention to cooperation with neighboring countries, underlining our permanent interest in the promotion of good-neighborly relations on the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and equality, territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders, noninterference in internal affairs and consistent compliance with internationally contracted obligations and the principle of reciprocity formulated at the 11th LCY congress of and in Comrade Tito's well-known speeches.

The promotion of these relations is of mutual interest and contributes to peace and security in the region, in Europe and in the World. It was assessed that significant results have been achieved on this basis in the field of economic, political, scientific-technological and other forms of cooperation with neighboring countries. Delegates unanimously supported the SFRY's and LCY's efforts to seek agreed solutions, on the basis of principles, to the problems and disputes which have emerged in relations with individual neighboring countries. In this connection it was particularly stressed that national minorities are a positive factor which should bring peoples and countries closer together. Proceeding from the fact that in self-managing socialist Yugoslavia the nations and nationalities enjoy the same rights, speakers expressed our interest in seeing that neighboring countries should, in the same spirit and in keeping with international obligations, show respect and recognize the rights of those peoples of Yugoslavia who live in these countries.

Delegates sharply condemned Albania's territorial claims to parts of our country and expressed the determined resolve of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities to struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in keeping with the long-term tasks adopted in the LCY's political platform for action for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

During the discussion delegates also raised the problems of the recognition of and respect for the rights of those peoples of Yugoslavia who live in neighboring countries, especially in Bulgaria and Greece, as national minorities.

During the discussion importance was given to questions related to the life and work of our citizens temporarily employed abroad. Attention was drawn to the significant successes achieved by their efforts to promote their social and economic position and to defend their rights and interests both as workers and as SFRY citizens. At the same time attention was drawn to the growing danger of the policy of assimilation pursued by some countries against our citizens temporarily employed abroad, and to the measures which should be adopted to preserve their national identity and links with the home country.

Attention was also drawn to the need for sociopolitical organizations and communities to make an effort to create favorable conditions for the return of our citizens and for their employment in the country on the basis of customs, taxation and other concessions in our country and the contributions made by the countries in which our people are temporarily employed.

It was judged that considerable results have been achieved in the field of democratization and socialization of our foreign affairs. It was emphasized that the main issue of the socialization of foreign affairs lay in the extent to which the working people -- organized in self-managing delegate structures and in sociopolitical communities ranging from the basic organization of associated labor and local community to the federation -- are able to have a real effect on the formation and application of political attitudes in the field of international cooperation. In this sense stress was laid on the need for the complete realization of the role of SFRY assembly and the entire delegate system in the socialization of our foreign policy. Emphasis was placed on the need for further information political work in this field and on the indispensibility of still greater responsibility and coordination of the activities of all participants in forming and executing our country's united foreign policy. Also stressed was the demand that questions of international relations and the development of socialism in the world should be more in evidence in the ideopolitical work of the LCY and especially in its basic and municipal organizations. For this reason it is necessary to improve the information level of the members, organizations and leadership of the LCY's.

Also underlined was the growing importance of scientific study of socioeconomic and political relations in the world, and attention was drawn to the need for greater social support for this work and for the fuller utilization of its results.

Comrades, it is a unanimous assessment that even in such complex international conditions and facing objective and subjective difficulties and problems, we have made a significant contribution during the period between the two congresses to the struggle for peace and socialism in the world. In so doing, not only by means of our consistent nonaligned foreign policy but also through our struggle for the further consolidation and development of socialist self-management and for the consolidation of the unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, we have proved the integrity of the entire policy pursued by our country on Comrade Tito's revolutionary road.

Special Cooperation Resolution

LD292050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th congress today adopted a resolution "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" which stresses that Tito's policy has secured great prestige for Yugoslavia in the world and placed it in the front ranks of the struggle of the peoples and countries and of the whole of progressive mankind for a better, more secure and more just world.

"The need for this struggle to be continued in a determined manner is today more pronounced than ever; for the world is once more confronted by a general deterioration in international relations, a renewal of the cold war and the threatening catastrophe of war."

After stating that the crisis of modern capitalism is becoming more profound and that the tendencies of economic stagnation and inflation, structural imbalances. [Words indistinct], monetary and financial instabilities are becoming increasingly marked, the resolution states that socialism, as a world process of revolutionary social changes and social practice, as a social and political movement, is continuing to spread and that an increasingly large number of progressive political parties, movements and countries are opting for socialism as the goal of their social and political action. Increasingly strong orientations and demands [passage indistinct]. In the social development of socialist countries so far, important progress has been achieved in the economy, science, education, social policy and other spheres, both in the industrially developed socialist countries and in those which are just developing.

At the same time, historical experience and the latest events demonstrate that many accumulated and newly-arisen contradictions and problems are becoming manifest in the development of the socialist countries and that numerous socialist countries are coming to a new crossroads which is crucial for their further material and social development.

The recent events in Poland are an example of such contradictions. The LCY, from the outset, has considered that it is the right of the Polish people, of the PZPR, and of all other factors of democratic socialist transformations intereference and pressures from any side whatsoever, to find the path to the democratic resolution of internal problems through social and economic reform, following their own path for further development of socialism and for general progress of their country, independently, without foreign interference and pressures from any side.

"It is essential, the resolution goes on to say, that relations between the socialist countries should be founded upon respect for the principles of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, equality and the rights of every people to a free choice of the path of internal development and foreign policy. Disputes and conflicts between the socialist countries should be resolved by peaceful means. Unequal relations and all forms of hegemonistic behavior in relations between the socialist countries, and in particular such forms as lead to armed conflicts and military interventions, harm the prestige and influence of the socialist forces and damage the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

The socialist forces must respect the differences in the international and social systems of individual socialist countries, and in their historical, cultural and national characteristics. Lack of respect for, neglect of or suppression of these differences, as historical experience confirms, becomes the cause of major problems and profound and sharp conflicts. Socialism is inseparable from the struggle for independence of all peoples and countries, for democratization of international political and economic relations and for equal international cooperation.

The further successful development of socialism as a world process calls for attempts to build an independent strategy and policy of revolutionary social transformation. These are in evidence among numerous communist parties both in power and out of power. Numerous communist parties in the developed capitalist countries are seeking their own paths in the struggle for socialism corresponding to the specific historical conditions of their countries.

Experience demonstrates, the resolution underlines, that differing paths in the struggle to achieve socialism are a natural part of the development of socialism as a world process. The experience of the struggle for socialism so far has confirmed that in the conditions of increasing linkage and interdependence in the world internal progressive, democratic and revolutionary factors in each country are critically important and have a role to play. It is in the [words indistinct] permanent interest of the development of socialism in the world that these natural laws should be acknowledged and respected. The LCY is opposed to any export of revolution. The LCY is also against any import of counterrevolution.

Socialism finds its historical affirmation not only through the building of a new, more humane social order but also through the establishment of new international relations and cooperation. This means that the socialist forces must consistently adhere in their mutual relations to such democratic principles as should govern relations between all countries, regardless of the differences or similarity of social structures -- principles such as independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, autonomy, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and responsibility toward ones own working class and people. The socialist countries and their parties should lead and serve as a model in respecting these principles.

Having noted that the international situation is very complex and serious and that it is continuing to become further aggravated and exacerbated, the resolution says that the LCY is profoundly concerned about the fate of peace, and determinedly advocates, together with all other peace-loving forces, universal detente, the immediate halting of the arms race and an end to the bloc division of the world. The LCY rejects the bloc concept of peace which is founded upon an equilibrium of forces which is constantly being disrupted and which raises military might higher and higher.

"The LCY welcomes the strength of peace-loving forces and the expansion of the peace movement of the masses which are more and more vigorously opposing bloc competition and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the LCY expresses its full solidarity with all democratic forces fighting for the relaxation of tension in the world."

"The LCY condemns aggression and the use of force as a means of settling international disputes. It considers the strategy of limited nuclear wars to be unacceptable and particularly dangerous. All this has grievous consequences for the less well developed and underdeveloped countries, which, chiefly under the influence of outside factors, are obliged to allocate considerable funds for defense needs.

The arms buildup, and particularly the nuclear arms buildup, incessantly carries with it the danger of armed conflicts breaking out on a broad scale and having unforeseeable consequences. The exacerbation of relations between the great powers and blocs is particularly marked in Europe, in the Middle and Near East, in Central and Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, and competition is being stepped up in Africa, the Caribbean and other parts of the world."

The section of the resolution dealing with the struggle for a new international economic order points out in particular that the acute international economic problems are not being resolved, owing to which in many developing countries the economic situation has become very difficult while economic and social development are assuming dramatic characteristics.

"The LCY considers that the principle of reliance on one's own forces is vitally important for developing countries and their development, and also that through mutual cooperation and solidarity they should strengthen their positions in the struggle for a new international economic order. The LCY underlines in particular that the successful achievements of these goals must continue to be based upon the concept of nonalignment, which allows nonaligned and developing countries to link issues of their economic development with the strengthening of their political and national independence.

The LCY is in favor of expanding cooperation with all those forces in the developed capitalist countries which express understanding for the need for a new approach to world economic problems which, through cooperation, would lead us to bridging the existing abyss between the industrially developed North and the economically underdeveloped and still crudely exploited South. The LCY is aware of the attempts at forceful resistance on the part of the ruling structures of some of these countries, resistance based on the aspiration to maintain the existing system of privileges and exploitation, while piling the burden of getting out of the world's profound and chronic economic crisis onto the shoulders of the developing countries.

The LCY also points out with the greatest seriousness that the economically-developed countries should be more directly involved in the common efforts to create a new international economic order, which should result from global negotiations as well as stepped-up, internationally coordinated multilateral activities and cooperation for development."

"The LCY assessed very highly the importance of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference in 1979 in further affirming the authentic principles and goals of nonaligned policy and in strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the Nonaligned Movement along these principles. This found very forceful confirmation in the conference's final declaration.

The LCY draws attention to the contribution which President Tito made to the success of the Sixth Nonaligned Conference. All the more important is the gratitude which the Nonaligned Movement expressed on this occasion to President Tito in a special resolution of thanksfor all that he had done to build up the policy of nonalignment, to create the nonaligned movement and strengthen its unity and its active, independent role in international relations."

"The Nonaligned Movement has made a forceful contribution to strengthening the universal nature of the United Nations and its irreplaceable role in the struggle for peace and international security and in the struggle to resolve the most acute global problems confronting the international community. [quotation mark as received]

The LCY has always attributed, and continues to do so, exceptionally great importance to the conferences of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, which confirm the platform of the nonaligned countries' struggle for peace and security in the world and for equal international cooperation on the basis of the authentic principles and goals of nonaligned policy.

The SFRY and other nonaligned countries have always consistently advocated that disputed issues among all states, and in particular among the nonaligned countries, should be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with the interests of the states and liberation movements directly involved, or the interests of the entire international community, for the sake of consolidating international peace and security.

Pointing out that the SFRY has always advocated that disputes between all states as well as between the nonaligned should be resolved by peaceful means, the resolution states that "The LCY considers that conflicts between nonaligned countries, and in particular armed conflicts, inflict great harm on the Nonaligned Movement and on the struggle for peace in the world, and make it more difficult for the Nonaligned Movement to fulfill its international role and for more just international relations to develop. Some of these conflicts are becoming very dangerous for peace in certain regions of the world, for the great powers and blocs are becoming directly or indirectly involved in them, using them in mutual confrontation. The LCY also considers that the sole path for the nonaligned countries is to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of nonaligned policy and the UN Charter.

The LCY expresses profound concern at the lengthy war between Iraq and Iran, and from its very inception has pointed to the need to find a peaceful and just solution to the disputed issues between these two neighboring nonaligned countries, giving support to all constructive efforts toward this end.

One of the chief sources of the strength and policy of the Nonaligned Movement is unity in standpoints on the most important problems of the modern world and in action to implement these standpoints, despite the differences between individual nonaligned countries."

"The LCY gives its support to all efforts on the part of the Nonaligned Movement to overcome the monopoly in in the world system of information by developing multilateral and bilateral cooperation and solidarity among the nonaligned in this sphere of information, which should lead to the establishment of a new international information order."

A profoundly principled foreign policy, imbued with Tito's ideas, remains the LCY's permanent orientation, that part of the resolution relating to our country's foreign political principles states. It is emphasized that Yugoslavia, with Tito as its head, from the very creation of the new Yugoslavia conducted an active and independent international policy and was determined to maintain and strengthen independence and the right to its own path of social development, which it won in the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy, it says further, is founded upon full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference and the other authentic principles of nonaligned policy. Such a policy alone corresponds to the vital interest of the working class, of working people and of all nations and nationalities and is one of the most powerful guarantees of the independence of our country and its independent socialist development.

Proceeding from the fact that our country's foreign policy is permanently defined by the socialist self-managing social order, the federal character of our community and our loyalty to the policy of nonalignment, the resolution stresses that the basic goals of Yugoslavia's foreign policy are the maintenance of sovereignty and independence, free and independent internal development, the securing of territorial integrity and the strengthening of the international position of our country, peace, security and equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism.

The resolution goes on to cite the basic lines and goals of Yugoslavia's foreign-policy activity. These are: consistent respect for the UN Charter, for the Helsinki Final Act and for the documents of the Nonaligned Movement; the development and promotion of relations with all countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit; the strengthening of the international role and influence of the policy and movement of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc force with strict application of its authentic principles and goals; greater participation of the nonaligned and other developing countries in international cooperation; the strengthening of the role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable forum for resolving the most important international issues of peace and security in the world; further efforts on Yugoslavia's part for the democratisation of existing and the creation of new and more just international relations; the overcoming of the crisis of detente by developing it universally on a democratic and nonbloc basis; the halting of the arms race and the opening of the process of disarmament; the bridging of the abyss between the developing and developed countries; support for every country whose independence or right to free social development is threatened; aid and support to peoples and liberation movements; and the extinction flashpoints of war and crisis by peaceable means.

Proceeding from the principles of nonaligned policy, Yugoslavia, the resolution goes on to say, will continue to offer support to the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO for the achievement of their inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own independent state; and also to the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, the people of El Salvador and Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea for independence and autonomous decision-making; the right of the Korean people for reunification; and the solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the standpoints of the Nonaligned Movement.

The resolution states further that it is essential to balance, increase and expand foreign trade exchange and improve our position in world trade exchange and in the international division of labor. It stresses that this is one of the vital conditions for consolidating our country's independence and security and affirming socialist self-management. It adds that the appropriate regional distribution of our foreign economic relations will help to strengthen our independence and our international position, and it is essential here that we should overcome the backwardness of our economic cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries. The problems of exports and balancing foreign trade exchange must be a primary and long-term task for members and organizations of the League of Communists in all activities.

The principled standpoints of the LCY regarding Yugoslavia's policy toward its neighbors, the resolution goes on to say, are contained and very clearly expressed in the standpoints of the 11th congress and the well-known speeches of Comrade Tito.

The policy of further developing goodneighborly relations is a vital factor of stability in this part of the world. Emphasis is placed also on the fact that Yugoslavia's permanent orientation is founded on the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the principles of nonaligned policy, particularly bearing in mind that the majority of neighboring countries belong to differing military-political and economic groupings. It states further that the LCY will continue to encourage the policy of openness, all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring countries, including Balkan multilateral cooperation, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders, noninterference in internal affairs, consistent adherence to international treaty obligations and respect for reciprocity in relations.

The resolution emphasizes that the LCY will continue most vigorously to oppose any interference in the internal affairs of our country, attempts to split up the brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, attempts to undermine the constitutional order and to encourage nationalist, irredentist, separatist and other counterrevolutionary activities.

The socialist republics and provinces have a special role in implementing the policy of goodneighborly cooperation, the resolution goes on to say, emphasizing the importance of developing economic and border cooperation.

Proceeding from the principled policy of achieving the full equality and all-round national development of the nationalities in our federal community, the LCY, the resolution further stresses, gives full attention to and decisively advocates the recognition, respect and promotion of national rights and positions of sections of the Yugoslav peoples who live in neighboring countries as national minorities. Proceeding from the fact that the position and all-round development of national minorities must be guaranteed in accordance with the principles of the universal declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the declarations of the Nonaligned Movement and other international agreements, the LCY declares itself determinedly against all attempts to curtail and restrict the rights of national minorities and against the policy of assimilation and discrimination. The LCY considers the equal position and free development of national minorities to be a vital element of the democratic development of every country and an important integral part of permanent and all-round goodneighborly relations.

Stressing that for peace in the world it is vitally important to strengthen security in the Mediterranean region, the resolution underlines that the LCY will make efforts to develop cooperation between the countries of this region and will support all activity helping to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The section of the resolution dealing with our citizens temporarily employed abroad stresses that they show a high level of patriotic consciousness and sense of belonging to the Yugoslav socialist community. Within cooperation with the countries in which they live, the LCY will therefore try to ensure that efforts are made to secure for our citizens the same economic and social rights and security enjoyed by the citizens of the country in which they are resident, the maintenance of their national identity and, in particular, the creation of favorable conditions for children to be taught in their mother tongue.

The resolution lays emphasis upon the need for stronger links between Yugoslav emigrants and our homeland and for them to be better informed about the events in our country and its international activity.

Concerning terrorist activities directed against Yugoslavia, the resolution underlines that the LCY will advocate that in cooperation with countries in which these activities are being carried out or encouraged appropriate measures be taken to prevent them. The LCY considers that terrorist activity which threatens the security of our representatives and of workers temporarily employed abroad constitutes not only subversion against the SFRY but is a part of international terrorism, and the LCY will therefore be determined in demanding that such activity be treated like other forms of international terrorism.

The part of the resolution dealing with the LCY's all-round cooperation with the majority of workers', communist, socialist, social democratic, national liberation and other progressive parties and movements, underlines that the LCY has for decades advocated consistent respect for the principles of voluntary cooperation and equality of parties and movements, for their independence and responsiblity to their own working class and people, for the principles of independence and noninterference, mutual respect for differences in standpoints and practice and for the right to free choice of the paths to socialist development. Without this, it is impossible to imagine today the consolidation of internationalist cooperation and solidarity of progressive forces in the world and the development of socialism.

The LCY will continue to offer all-round support, the resolution goes on to say, for the development of equal relations between revolutionary workers', communist and all other progressive and democratic movements in the world. The historic significance of respect for the (? independence) of every revolutionary movement to lay out the paths of progressive development of its society is constantly being confirmed in practice.

The LCY considers that differences in ideas, standpoints, experience and interests are no hindrance to cooperation but rather a factor encouraging creative dialogue and strengthening cooperation, as long as the right of every movement to take up its own standpoints is consistently respected in relations between the parties.

The LCY will therefore continue to advocate open, principled and well-founded exchanges of opinions on all issues important for the development of socialism, peace in the world and for equal international cooperation without standpoints being imposed, without discrimination, labelling and so forth.

Practice confirms that differing paths in the struggle for socialism and the development of socilaist social relations are a natural law of social transformation which finds expression in differences of strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle and development in accordance with national characteristics and the specific revolutionary conditions of each country. The democratic principles adopted at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties, it is emphasized, are of permanent value and should be consistently respected and further developed in the practice of mutual relations between communist and workers' parties.

The resolution lays particular emphasis on the need for more all-round cooperation with nonaligned parties and movements with developing countries and with liberation movements on the principles of implementing nonaligned policy for peace and for the democratization of international relations. The LCY considers that on the basis of these standpoints opportunities exist for the LCY to play an even more active role in developing multilateral cooperation between political parties and movements, including the launching of new initiatives.

The LCY opts for every initiative for multilateral meetings, the resolution goes on to say, depending on the content and goals of the gathering, and in accordance with the principles taken up in relations between parties and movements. The LCY does not take part in gatherings which serve bloc policy. It is also emphasized that the LCY cannot accept the institutionalization of cooperation which is aimed at once again setting up leading centers in workers' and other progressive movements under new guises.

Part of the resolution also deals with the successes achieved in the period between the two congresses in the sphere of democratization and socialization of foreign policy. The role of the republics and provinces in elaborating, developing and implementing the unified foreign policy of Yugoslavia is underlined. Particular importance is attributed to the role of the public information media in giving timely and comprehensive information about events in the world and the activities of our country and of the LCY at the international level.

Special Resolution on Lebanon

LD300956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 29 Jun 82

["LCY Congress Resolution on the Lebanon" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the 12th LCY congress adopted the following resolution:

The 12th LCY congress, expressing the mood of all working people and citizens of the SFRY, most severely censures Israel's aggression against independent and nonaligned Lebanon and the genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian population. It calls most resolutely for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor.

The development of events in Lebanon clearly demonstrated that Israel has decided to settle accounts with the Palestinian people in the most brutal way, primarily with its true and sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Yugoslavia emphasizes that a solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question, which is a key to this crisis, can only be found by peaceful means and not through the use of force which directly threatens peace in the whole world. The aggression against Lebanon and the brutal killing of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian people is an impudent challenge and again ignores all calls by the UN General Assembly and criticisms by the international community and the world democratic public, as well as being a direct threat to world peace and security. Israel's aggressive policy is a flagrant violation of generally accepted norms of international behavior. The aggression against Lebanon threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this independent and nonaligned country. It is blinding the aggressor to such an extent that he does not consider the consequences of his actions which may be catastrophic for Israel itself in the future.

The LCY emphasises that such a development of events in the Middle East requires, now more than ever, most forceful measures by all of the economic community in order to end the brutal Israeli terrorist actions.

Even in these hours which are difficult for the Palestinian people, the League of Communists offers unreserved support to the PLO and to the brave and just struggle for Palestinians to return to their homes and for the creation of an independent sovereign state and peaceful development in their own country. We call on all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world and the whole of the international community to help the PLO to achieve these legitimate and just aims by offering resolute support. We express support and solidarity with the Lebanese and Syrian peoples who, at this time, are making great sacrifices in the struggle for their national rights.

An end to the current Israeli aggression and the final establishment of an all-encompassing and lasting peace in the Middle East, which would eliminate this crisis flash-point which is dangerous to world peace, requires full implementation of the principles of the UN charter. This can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians and of the PLO as the sole legitimate Palestinian representative in all negotiations aimed at solving this crisis. The Palestinian people today need the support of the entire peace-loving world, particularly the Arab countries, whose unity and solidarity are becoming more important than ever.

The LCY, all working people and citizens of the SFRY, will continue to offer comprehensive and resolute support and help to the just struggle of the people of Palestine for the realization of their national rights.

Minic Closing Session Report

LD301928 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT
29 Jun 82

[Report of the Commission for the Preparation of Draft Resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress, read by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium, at the closing session of the 12th LCY Congress in Belgrade -- Live]

[Text] Comrades, allow me to acquaint you in brief with the work of the Commission for the Preparation of Draft Resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress. The commission has ended its work and submits to you the following resolutions for your approval:

First, the role and tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the country's material and social progress;

Second, the tasks of the LCY in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization;

Third, the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation and socialism in the world;

Fourth, the resolution on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

You will decide whether the commission has been successful in carrying out the task assigned to it by the congress.

First, I want to inform the congress that the preparation of the resolutions, as the most significant congress documents, was a long and comprehensive task. At the 16th session, held on 22 January 1981, the LCY Central Committee examined and adopted the document "Basic Elements for the Preparation of the Concept of Ideopolitical Contents and Ways for Preparing the 12th Congress," and arrived at a decision on the formation of a number of commissions for the preparation of the congress, including the Commission for the Draft Resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress. Thus, the preparations have gone on for over a year.

In addition, to members of the commission a large number of political and scientific workers took part in the work of the commission. The draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress prepared by the Commission for Draft Resolutions were analyzed by the Central Committee on 8 April 1982, which then submitted them for a public debate in all organizations and organs of the League of Communists. The public debate went on simultaneously with the examination of documents for the republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists. The LCY Central Committee summed up and assessed the results of the public debate at its session held on 7 June this year, after which it determined the final text of the draft resolutions, which were submitted to the delegates together with all other congress material.

The debate was held in a great number of basic and municipal organizations of the LCY, at standing action conferences and at meetings of communists. A large number of consultative meetings were held, as well as expanded sessions of appropriate bodies and organizations of the League of Communists, from municipal committees to provincial and central committees. Joint debates of organs and bodies of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, and particularly of the SAWPY, were often organized. The activity of commissions of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees, where exhaustive and meaningful debates were held, was also significant. A debate was also organized in the bodies and organs of the LCY Central Committee.

A large number of written proposals and suggestions were received from organizations of the League of Communists, trade union organizations, organizations of the veterans' association and the youth federation, various institutions and individuals, which shows the very great interest among the working people, citizens and the entire public in the congress and the contents of its decisions.

The vast majority of proposals and suggestions insist that comprehensive and definite answers be given to numerous topical social, economic, political and other questions, as well as to questions relevant to the further development of the LCY. They also insist that clear decisions, assessments and tasks of the LCY be agreed on concerning the struggle of all organized socialist forces for further general development and progress of the Yugoslav multinational socialist self-management community. Vast numbers of proposals, demands and initiatives have strongly demonstrated the high socialist awareness of members of the LCY, of the working class and working people regarding the seriousness and complexity of numerous problems and difficulties in the development of our society. They have also demonstrated the resolve to participate actively in the work and struggle for solving problems and overcoming difficulties and weaknesses, as well as the expectation that the 12th LCY congress take decisive stands on all questions and determine a comprehensive political platform for work and struggle in all spheres of socioeconomic, political, material and cultural development.

Support was by and large given to assessments, tasks and stands contained in the text of the draft resolutions, as well as to the basic guidelines for the further activity of the League of Communists in further social development. The need was strongly stressed for all working people and citizens, all our nations and nationalities, to be actively involved in the struggle to solve more quickly the numerous problems in the country's socioeconomic and political development, as well as for the League of Communists and all conscious socialist forces to be in the first ranks of this struggle.

The debate expressed the expectation that the 12th LCY Congress should reaffirm some major stands from the practice and theory of the development of the social system, above all those on which Comrade Tito insisted, principally his thoughts on topical, essential questions which concern equality of the nations and nationalities, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav togetherness, the further development of socialist self-management, the leading role of the working class in social development, the ideopolitical leading role of the LCY, collective work and responsiblity, the development of the LCY, democratic centralism, democratism of the system of socialist self-management and other issues.

The public debate, as well as the discussion in the commissions at the congress, raised a multiplicity of proposals and suggestions which were used to improve the text of the draft resolutions. Up to the congress the two resolutions which were submitted to the delegates together with the other congress documents incorporated about 600 changes, supplements and amendments made in the course of the public debate. During the 3 days of discussions at the congress the commission received about 198 amendments to improve the existing text or to elaborate individual stands and tasks in the resolution.

Prior to that, the commission discussed a considerable number of amendments which arrived during the period since the last session of the LCY Central Committee, about 16 June.

Judging by the great number of principled and concrete proposals which arrived in the form of amendments it can be rightly said that the text of the draft resolution has been discussed very attentively and critically. This has made the work of the Commission for the Preparation of Draft Resolutions easier. It transpires from all proposals, views, suggestions and amendments that it has been shown once again that no dilemmas exist on our essential orientations or on the strategic directions of our socialist self-management development and on the principles on which it is based, or on the basic principles and directions of the foreign policy and international activity advocated by the LCY and carried out by the SFRY.

The commission examined with the greatest of attention every proposal including those which were of a fairly generic nature. An overwhelming number of amendments were accepted in full and the remaining ones were used partially. A fair number of major and minor modifications were adopted and these considerably improved the original text. It is understandable that those amendments which are already contained in the text, which are expressed in some other way or are covered by the main report on the work of the LCY Central Committee, were not incorporated into the text. The same applies to the proposals which did not fit into the concept and the structure of the resolution.

There has been a fair amount of criticism that the resolutions are too extensive and the demand was made that they be curtailed, but the demands to make changes and enter supplements made prior to the congress led to the extension and not to the curtailment of the text. So the demands for the curtailment of the text of the resolution had to remain unsatisfied although it is obvious that length is not an asset in the two resolutions, rather the reverse.

There has been serious criticism of the fact that a large number of problems and tasks set out in the drafts of the resolutions have not singled out the priorities in the ideopolitical and practical action of the LCY which would stress clearly the most significant directions of LCY activity during the ensuing period. However, I think that these priorities have sorted themselves out in the text of the resolutions which you have received in the commission's proposals for the session today as well as during the work of the congress over the past 3 days.

The most attention has been paid to the tasks of the League of Communists and of our society as a whole in the solution of the present economic difficulties. Tasks have been spelled out both for the further consolidation and construction of our economic system and for the struggle for economic and social stabilization as well as for the unified directions of activity of all committed subjective forces led by the League of Communists.

Much attention was given to the issue of the further development and consolidation of the leading role of the working class and of associated labor in the context of overall social reproduction and further building and encouragement of production relations on the basis of the income principle and of the redistribution of rational [as heard] income to the advantage of the resources immediately available to associated labor, as the most important issue for the attainment of the objective whereby associated labor may directly and in a sovereign way decide about income and its distribution in social reproduction.

The position has been widely endorsed and stressed that a broader and freer impact of economic laws -- on commodity production, on the market in conditions of socialist self-management, on economic operations and on the development and promotion of the social planning system -- is required.

A very prominent place has been given to the task of determining the long-term strategy of economic and technological development of all sociopolitical communities, including especially the economic and political importance of all sociopolitical communities -- especially the economic and political importance of the strategy of faster development of underdeveloped republics and of the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo -- in keeping with the demand for the further development of socialist self-management coupled with ensuring joint interests of the whole of the Federal Yugoslav socialist community.

A very important place has been given to the view that the role of administrative state interventions in the economy should be reduced, that the role of the state should be reduced in the constitutional framework, and that social agreement-seeking and self-management consultations and all other forms, institutions and mechanisms of socialist self-management should be asserted much more extensively.

Especially stressed among the priorities is the need to strengthen the process of associating the labor and resources of self-management integration and of overcoming the narrow interests, self-sufficiency and encapsulation among all protagonists of social reproduction.

Strong demands have been made that the League of Communists and other socialist forces start a resolute and decisive struggle against all aspects of economic, political, cultural and other forms of encapsulation, absolutization, aggressive imposition of egotistic divisive interests and against all disintegrative particularist, separatistic and bureaucratic-centralist tendencies.

The general and crucial work toward the unhampered functioning of the united Yugoslav market has received one of the most prominent passages in the resolution. A resolute demand was made to reduce investment and joint and general expenditure, to make more profit-making investments, to produce a more even balance of payments and to remove the other consequences of economic instability.

Particularly strong emphasis was placed on the need to lay down and carry out a most strictly worked-out policy which will enable us to attain as soon as possible a great increase in food production both to meet our domestic requirements and to assure the highest possible export level. In this context emphasis was placed on the primary importance of promoting agriculture through all available resources.

One of the most important points of the resolution is the demand to make an about-face in the material and social valuation of productive work, of production and of creative work, in the spirit of the basic message of the third self-managers congress, and also to start a persistent daily struggle to make sure income distribution is based on work and its results, on efforts to bring about better quality, more rational production and high-value attainments in all spheres of work.

One of the central social questions, the issue of youth employment, especially of skilled workers and experts, has found its full expression in the resolution, and so has the need and urgency for broad-scale measures to halt the growth and reduce unemployment.

As far as the polticial system of socialist self-management is concerned, the draft resolution gives special attention to the assessments of the delay in the development of self-management relations in some areas of work, and to manifestations of inefficiency in the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management on many points. It also deals with the fact that the power and influence of executive political organs and organs of management, of administration of self-management interest communities and of other associations of work organizations are growing. In this context special mention was made of the assessment about the functioning of the delegate system, the activity of the LCY, of the Socialist Alliance and of other factors in the delegate system. Also, questions of direct decisionmaking by workers and citizens in all cells, and at all levels of self-management were thoroughly assessed.

Special stress was placed on the role, statute and responsibility of the SAWP -- in the functioning of self-management delegate institutions and of sociopolitical organizations held together in socialist action -- as the front of organized socialist forces and as our biggest organization of the masses who have opted for socialism. The activity of the League of Communists in the SAWP at every level in the implementation of the latter's constitutional function was also stressed.

Among our priorities, according to the draft resolution, is the implementation of the spirit and substance of Tito's initiative about collective work and responsibility in its very wide social sense, especially in encouraging democratic sociopolitical relations and collective work and responsibility, and in overcoming the political monopoly, the struggle for power, factionalism, leaderism, and other negative manifestations.

The draft resolution has given prominence to the further development of intranational relations, to the unity of class and national elements, to the enhancement and consolidation of the policy of national equality among all nations and nationalities in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, on the basis of the SFRY Constitution, the constitutions of the socialist republics and the constitutions of the socialist autonomous provinces, in keeping with the great attention that our broad public has been paying to these questions for some considerable time, and in keeping with the attention devoted to it in the main report of the LCY Central Committee, in Comrade Dragosavac's report and in the congress discussion. The need for consistent work toward the development of all our organized socialist forces, especially of the League of Communists, has also been emphasized.

The resolution therefore stresses that the revolutionary edge of the League of Communists struggle during the ensuing period must be waged against all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, irredentism and other antisocialist tendencies. All violations of the equality, unity and socialist togetherness of our nations and nationalities must be vigorously resisted.

In the draft resolution the commission has not given wider scope to the causes and consequences of irredentist counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo, to the measures undertaken in this connection, to the results of the struggle waged up until now to resolve the situation in Kosovo and to the further tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo, of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY. The commission was guided by an earlier decision of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with which it agrees, in suggesting to the congress that it adopt the political platform of the development of self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo as one of its own documents. The platform was adopted on a previous occasion by the LCY Central Committee and it is on this basis the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo, of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY has already been going on. By adopting the main report of the Central Committee the congress has already adopted the political platform.

The resolution has paid the greatest attention to the further consolidation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. Particular emphasis has been placed on the significance of the further concretization of the leading role of the LCY in this area and on its political role for the preservation and development of the achievements of the revolution and of the measures to preserve the freedom, independence, territorial integrity and constitutional system of the SFRY.

Wide areas of education, schooling, science, culture, physical culture, and problems in this area, and the LCY tasks in this regard, have been given wide attention in the resolution, but it is difficult to single out the priorities in these tasks.

Among the most prominent questions in the public debate, during the congress' discussion and in the resolution, is the question of the struggle for the even stronger unity of the LCY as the ideopolitical vanguard of the working class and of all working people and as a cohesive force in our society.

A very large number of amendments has manifested the very great interest of LCY organizations and members in the consolidation and cohesion of the political, organizational and action unity of the LCY. There is insistence on the consistent application of, and respect for the principles of democratic centralism. The resolution could not express this adequately and strongly enough. The resolution could not express adequately and strongly enough the general demand to switch over to the attribution of responsibility -- both collective and personal -- to everyone, without exception.

The consolidation of LCY unity is inseparably linked with the development of democratic relations in the League of Communists. Special stress is placed on the promotion of the creative role and increased responsibility of the League of Communists' basic organizations and on their greater influence on party policy and positions. Also, the formulation and implementation of LCY policy must follow to a far greater extent and more directly from the proposals and criticism made by the League of Communists' basic organizations, and the views and proposals made by basic organizations and by the membership must reach the top party organs in the most accurate form possible.

Comrades, the commission proposes that the congress adopt a special resolution on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization with the conviction that it is essential to do so. The text of the draft resolution is before you. No extensive explanations are required.

The initiative for the adoption of this resolution was provided by the LCY Central Committee at its last session. Over the next few years there is no more urgent and important task for us and for our society than that of implementing the policy of economic stabilization.

Both the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses stressed in their decisions that the policy of economic stabilization ranks among the most urgent objectives and tasks of the LCY. However, we did not implement this policy consistently, and economic instability was constantly getting worse, despite the relatively fast economic growth and rise in the people's standard of living.

The constant imbalance in our country's economic relations with foreign countries in particular was getting worse and as a result our indebtedness continued to grow especially in the convertible area. This process has brought our economy and society to a point beyond which one cannot go without endangering what we have achieved so far -- the development of socialist self-management, the internal stability of our country and the economic and political independence of our country. This has all been laid out at length in the LCY Central Committee's main report, in the report submitted by Comrade Dragosavac, in the attached starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and also in the role and tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the material and social progress of our country.

The resolution on the tasks of the LCY and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization does not pretend to provide the subject matter of the starting foundations nor indeed to repeat the chapter about socioeconomic and material development in the resolution on the development of socialist self-management and on social progress. The substance of the draft resolution reveals that its objective is for the congress, with all its authority, to stress the importance of the policy of economic stabilization, to proclaim its stand that the implementation of this policy is the most urgent objective and task of the whole of our Yugoslav self-management socialist community and to give prominence to the key points of this whole struggle which our working class, all our working people and our society must wage to attain as soon as possible greater economic and social stability and all the conditions for its further fast ascent and general advance.

At the same time, the resolution stresses that the greatest responsibility for the outcome of this big struggle ahead of us lies with the League of Communists and with all organized socialist forces. It is up to the congress to make the assessment whether the content of the resolution is in keeping with its objectives. On behalf of the commission I propose that the congress adopt this resolution in the form submitted to it.

Comrades, during the work on the draft of the resolution on foreign political matters and on international cooperation of the LCY we especially bore in mind our experience so far and the need in the present international conditions to set down our views on social processes in the world today.

As you know, between the two congresses major social changes have occurred in the world, and political and economic relations have deteriorated to an unprecedented extent. With this resolution we have tried to encompass the political stands of the LCY on the problems of the world today and the most important principles and directions of our international activity during the ensuing period.

An outsider may view some passages in the resolution as a criticism of the political practice of this or that movement or of this or that manifestation among the parties and movements, but this has not been our intention or objective.

We want to give our membership the clearest possible picture of the events in the world and our views on key problems of the time in which we live and in so doing make it possible for the LCY more fully to understand the links between internal and international problems and the international conditions for their foreign political activity.

When referring to the problems of socialism in the world we are not thinking only of the problems of others -- of other countries, of other movements and of other parties -- but also of our own problems in the struggle for the implementation of the historic objectives and interests of the working class and of our working people because, as the LCY and as the SFRY, we have considered ourselves and continue to consider ourselves an integral part of the world process of socialism. We are convinced that with this approach to international events and to our tasks we are consistently following Tito's way of thinking and pursuing activity in the modern world, in the struggle for peace, independence, equal cooperation, socialism and general progress.

I would especially like to stress that all the proffered stands are consistently in line with the continuity of Tito's foreign policy and they follow naturally from the objectives and orientations inherent in our internal development and in the development of socialist self-management society.

As you know, a public debate was held on the draft of this resolution and there were a large number of amendments. The adopted amendments have contributed toward presenting more extensively and thoroughly the situation in the world today, toward pointing out sources of tension further afield and the negative consequences of the arms race, toward formulating more precise positions on topical international problems and on the struggle for the new international economic order, toward pointing more broadly to the role and contribution of the policy and movement of the nonaligned nations as well as the role of the United Nations, toward expressing more fully and clearly our principled stand on the blocs, their role in the world today and the consequences and dangers of possible confrontation between them. Lasting paths of action of the LCY and of the SFRY in our created policy have been more clearly stressed. Emphasis was laid on our country's foreign policy being based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence and other original principles of the policy of nonalignment. It was stressed that the further strengthening of our internal stability, of our self-management socialist system and material development are the most important factors for the independence, security, international position and role of our country in the world.

The draft of this resolution has been further supplemented by amendments which clarify with even greater precision the tasks of LCY members and organizations in connection with the problems which our country must solve in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries. Additions have been made to the sections on cooperation with neighboring countries, on our national minorities in the neighboring countries and on our workers temporarily employed abroad. A new paragraph was also introduced about the terrorist activity of hostile emigre circles.

Tasks of LCY organizations and members in achieving the decisive influence of the delegate system on various activities in our foreign policy and international cooperation were presented with greater precision. The delegate system must provide the socialist republics, socialist autonomous provinces, municipalities and organizations of associated labor with incentives to play an increasingly active role in this sphere. The manifold significance of this socialization of foreign policy was also stressed.

Comrades, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and the bloody massacres by the Israeli troops of tens of thousands of unarmed Palestinians and Lebanese have deeply disturbed all our people throughout Yugoslavia and have caused their deepest bitterness and condemnation. An expression of this mood can be seen in numerous proposals by delegates suggesting that the congress express its position on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in a separate resolution. The congress Commission for International Relations proposed that the Commission for Resolutions draft a proposal for this resolution and submit it to the congress. The Commission for Resolutions has prepared this proposal which is in front of you now. The commission believes that the contents of the draft resolution faithfully represent the feelings and views of all members of the LCY and of all our nations and nationalities. [applause] The commission also believes this draft to be consistent with the stands and policy of the LCY and of the SFRY toward the Middle East crisis, pursued over many years, and with their policy concerning ways for a lasting and just solution to the crisis. The commission therefore asks the congress to adopt this resolution.

Comrades, before the 12th LCY Congress, congresses of the League of Communists in the republics and provincial conferences of the League of Communists were held. The documents from these congresses and conferences display a united political approach to tasks facing the League of Communists in all the major questions dealt with by our resolutions. All strategic questions and stands of the LCY were given full support and approval [passage indistinct] as well as in connection with certain specific characteristics of the republics and autonomous provinces.

During the debate in the congress commissions, numerous very topical questions from all spheres of our social development were raised and many proposals for further work were submitted. When the contents of the resolutions are compared with the wealth of views, ideas, initiatives [words indistinct] in the debate in the congress commission by delegates and other participants in the debate, it is easy to see that the resolutions are poorer and could not fully express all the acuteness of critical thinking which has been characteristic of this congress. It is therefore understandable that not all these questions could find their way into the resolutions which you are approving today. We naturally assume that the LCY Central Committee will examine all the questions raised in the congress commissions and will, if necessary, introduce them in its work program or assign their resolution to appropriate self-management or other social organs and organizations.

Since the work of the commission had to be accomplished within a very short space of time, the documents -- as you can see for yourselves -- are editorially not at the level at which they should be. I therefore believe that the congress will agree to authorize the Editorial Commission, elected at the beginning of the work of the congress, to carry out in cooperation with the LCY Central Committee Presidium the necessary editorial polishing of the texts in question, in order to satisfy editorial and linguistic needs which have been stressed in the public debate, here at the congress, in debates in the commissions and in the Commission for the Preparation of Draft Resolutions. Thank you, Comrade Chairman.

Mikulic Closing Session Report

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[Report by Branko Mikulic to the 12th LCY Congress in Belgrade on behalf of the Commission for the Preparation of Proposals Concerning the Changes and Addenda to the LCY Statute -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the Commission of the 12th LCY Congress for the Preparation of Proposals Concerning the Changes and Addenda to the LCY Statute has considered the

proposal submitted by the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY. The commission also took into account the observations, views and proposals submitted during the discussion at two sessions of the LCY Central Committee, during the public discussion immediately before the determination of the proposed statute which was forwarded to the delegates, and those which were expressed afterward until the beginning of the congress and during the congress discussions. The commission stated that the determination of proposed changes and addenda to the LCY Statute was based on the knowledge, assessments and experience gained during the period between the 11th and 12th congresses, including the experience gained in the application of Tito's initiative concerning the promotion of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, and on the ideopolitical bases for the changes and addenda to the LCY Statute which were adopted by the LCY Central Committee.

The stance adopted in the ideopolitical bases for the changes and addenda to the statute was that the LCY Statute must determine the basic principles which are essential for the unity of the LCY, and that the statutes of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces elaborate these principles in keeping with the situation in which they operate. Apart from this commitment the 12th Congress has to make only those changes in the LCY Statute which will best express the positive experience gained between the two congresses in the revolutionary action of the LCY in the implementation of the LCY program and policy. Corresponding changes and addenda to the statute have also become necessary in view of the situation which arose with the death of LCY President Josip Broz Tito. The role, functions, duties and powers of the LCY president were exceptionally important and especially determined in the LCY Statute. After Tito's death the Central Committee adopted a special decision with which it temporarily regulated the powers and manner of work of the LCY organs until the 12th congress. This decision transferred certain powers of the LCY president to the Central Committee. The proposed changes and addenda to the LCY Statute permanently regulate these questions by abolishing the function of the LCY president, while the Central Committee also accepts the responsiblity for the performance of duties and powers which belonged to the LCY president.

The statutory regulation of questions concerning the organization and manner of work of the LCY organs is also based on the solutions adopted in the rules of procedure applicable to the organization of work of the Central Committee and the Presidium, and on the experience gained in the work of these organs in the last 4 years. The introductory part of the LCY Statute emphasizes the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the development of the Revolutionary Workers' Movement and the building of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY; [words indistinct] working class and all working people in the struggle for social and national liberation of the working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia; in the preparation, organization and victorious conclusion of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution; in the struggle for brotherhood, unity, equality and socialist togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the creation of Yugoslav federal community; for freedom, territorial integrity and independence of the SFRY; for the creation of constant strengthening and equipment of the armed forces and the elaboration of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection; for equal relations between communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements in the world; for the equality of peoples and states, for the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement and consistent implementation of the original principles of its policy. This emphasis on Tito's historic role in the LCY Statute has been most widely and unanimously supported by all LCY members, the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. [applause]

Proceeding from these historic facts and this support and also taking into account numerous proposals by the organizations and organs of the League of Communists, the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its meeting held on 25 June 1982 determined the proposal that the picture of Josip Broz Tito be printed in the LCY membership book. [applause] The commission for the preparation of proposals concerning the changes and addenda to the LCY Statute proposes to the 12th congress that the new Article 113 embodies the provision which says that apart from the existing contents the membership book should also contain the picture of Josip Broz Tito. [applause]

The present provision concerning the general principles of the LCY Statute, which determined the essence of the theoretical ideological basis of LCY activity, has been expanded by stating that this essence includes scientific socialism -- that is, theoretical thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin which is being enriched by the revolutionary experience of our workers movement, national liberation struggle, socialist revolution and the system of socialist self-management, and by Marxist perception and theoretical contributions by outstanding thinkers of the Yugoslav Revolutionary Workers Movement, especially Tito and Kardelj. [applause] Of course, the LCY as a democratic, revolutionary and nondogmatic organization remains open to the achievements of contemporary Marxist thought, theoretical contributions by the thinkers of progressive workers' and liberation movements and to the experience of struggle for socialism in the world. Thus the LCY confirms its permanent orientation that its attitude toward Marxist thought is active and creative.

The discussions held in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists on the proposed changes and addenda to the LCY Statute have powerfully and resolutely confirmed the thought and commitment expressed by Tito at the 11th LCY Congress to the effect that democratic centralism remains also in future the basic principle of internal relations, organization and entire activity of the LCY and that consistent application of democratic centralism represents an essential condition and supposition for a democratic development of our society as a whole. The changes and addenda to the LCY Statute formulate several proposals which help to elaborate further and to define more precisely the basic principles of democratic centralism. This emanated from the dialectic unity of two principles which were formulated earlier in the LCY Statute -- that is, that the LCY is developing and acting as a united organization of all members and organizations in the SFRY on the basis of their united ideological orientation and political commitment and on the basis of equal position, independence and responsibility of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces which bear joint and equal responsibility for consistent and efficacious implementation of democratically adopted decisions and conclusions in the forums and organs of the LCY.

All consultations, public discussions, congresses of the League of Communists in the republics and conferences of the League of Communists in the provinces and the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army expressed unanimous opinion and demand that these basic principles of relations within the LCY must be retained and strengthened. In this respect, there is complete agreement in the LCY. Not a single meeting of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, not a single consultation or organized discussion adopted suggestions which would bring these commitments into question.

The section on democratic centralism determines provisions on the rights and duties of the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists. It determines the obligation of the basic organizations, forums and organs to consider in good time and in a responsible manner the proposals submitted by members of lower organs and basic organizations and to acquaint with a suitable explanation the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists with their stances. It also regulates more precisely how higher organs and forums must act in keeping with their decisions and behave toward lower organs and basic organizations as regards the direction of their activity and so forth. All these and other changes constitute another step in the democratization of relations in the LCY.

Proceeding from Tito's initiative to promote collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the League of Communists, the general principles of the statute provide the bases to be used by the members, organizations, forums and organs of the League of Communists in their work, while corresponding parts of the statute determine provisions which specifically dictate and oblige them consistently to abide by these principles. Article No 6 determines the manner in which the basic organizations, organs and their members perform their functions, and the principle that they bear collective and individual responsibility before their electoral body, organization and organ whose members they are, as well as before the working people and citizens as regards their policy and the situation in the sphere in which they operate.

The LCY Statute establishes the principle that the duration of the mandate in individual offices in the LCY is an integral part of the application of the principle of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. In keeping with this, article No 83 of the draft statute of the LCY says that the mandate of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium lasts 1 year, that of the secretary 2 and that of the executive secretaries 4 years.

Several amendments submitted to the commission proposed that the duration of the mandate in offices in the LCY be regulated on a uniform basis. The commission did not accept these proposals because it considers that it is necessary to adhere to the already accepted attitude -- that is, that the duration of the mandate in individual offices in the organs of the League of Communists in the municipality, province, republic and the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army is determined in the statute of the League of Communists of a province or republic or in the statutory decision of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. In opting for this solution the commission bore in mind the fact that this question was discussed at the republican congresses, provincial conferences and the army conference and that the attitudes adopted were in keeping with the conditions in which these organizations were active.

Furthermore, the commission reached the conclusion that the already adopted solutions considerably shortened the duration of the mandate in all the offices in LCY organs. We propose that the experience to be gained should be regularly analyzed in the period until the next congress and that adequate stands should thus be developed on this question.

Proceeding from the appraisal that the League of Communists is not yet sufficiently present politically and creatively in the delegate system, several additions were made to the statute introducing more direct involvement of delegations, delegates and members of the League of Communists in the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management.

The draft also regulates more precisely the obligations of the basic organizations and organs to ensure the creative presence of their members in the activities of the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations, consider the questions discussed in delegate bodies and sociopolitical organizations and adopt guidelines for the ideological and political activity of Communists in the system of socialist self-management and attitudes which are binding on delegates in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, in self-management organs, in delegate and other assemblies in other institutions of the political system. Also envisaged are the possibility of and need for correcting the attitudes of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists when it is shown during democratic debate and confrontation of arguments that the working people and citizens do not agree with an attitude adopted by the basic organization and organ of the League of Communists or, in other words, when, proceeding from the adopted policy and their own comprehension, they propose different, better attitudes.

On the other hand the draft also places the basic organizations and organs under the obligation to exert influence with the aim of changing any decisions and attitudes adopted in a self-managing, delegate or political organ which are not in keeping with the basic orientations in the LCY Program, Constitution and the Law on Association Labor or, in other words, bringing such decision or attitudes into line with the goals of our society's development on the basis of socialist self-management.

The appropriate changes and additions have been made in the section on the organizational system of the League of Communists, they establish greater uniformity in the organizing bodies ranging from the forums and organs of the municipal organizations to the forums and organs of the LCY. Instead of the present conference as the highest organ, the conference is now introduced as the forum of the organization of the League of Communists in the municipality which meets every 4 years, while the municipal committee becomes the highest organ of the organization of the League of Communists in the municipality between two conferences. The municipal committee elects the presidium of the municipal committee, which is its executive political organ.

The basic organization of the League of Communists is defined not only as the basic form of organizing Communists but as the creative ideopolitical subject in the building and implementation of the policy in its own self-managing organization and community and in the League of Communists as a whole, as a place where attitudes are adopted and the activity of members is channeled.

Special attention was devoted to the formulation of the role and manner of work of the basic organization and to its creative initiative and preparation for constant monitoring and periodical appraisal of ideological, political, economic and social conditions in its environment. The statute establishes precisely where the permanent and where the periodic forms of ideopolitical activity and organizing for action are set up.

In connection with the organizing of the League of Communists in work and composite organizations or reproduction systems there were a considerable number of amendments. The same question became topical as far back as during the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, when during his intervention at the congress Edvard Kardelj warned that if the organs of the League of Communists were to be constituted in such organizations and systems, that would be a reason why such an organization should be built in the biggest reproduction systems and the banks, so that in the end the party would end up in a bank. Owing to this the commission did not accept those amendments which would bring us face to face with a danger of which we have been aware for a long time and proposes the retention of the existing provisions in the LCY Statute which do not allow the possibility of introducing any permanent forms of organizing Communists in the composite organizations of associated labor, administrative communities and so-called big system and even in work organizations with the exception of those whose basic organizations are located in the same municipality.

The commission adopted the view that this question should be approached not only from a pragmatic viewpoint but that it should be considered to be a fundamental question of relations in the LCY and of the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in society. Allowing the formation of organs of the League of Communists, which is to say permanent action conferences and their presidiums, in the composite organizations of associated labor, administrative communities and bit systems would amount to agreeing, as Kardelj warned, that the League of Communists should be subordinated to the administrative technocratic interests and trends in the sphere of technocratic monopoly, that it should become a collective policeman of the technocratic structure and that it should become really federalized and bureaucraticized and thus cease to be the motive power of the revolution.

The commission does not deny certain weaknesses and practical difficulties in the application of periodic forms of organizing Communists for action, but does not consider that this was sufficient reason for the introduction of permanent forms and that the organs of the League of Communists, and not only the basic organizations, should devote far more attention to these questions.

The appropriate additions made to date have considerably increased the role of the LCY Central Committee. It was judged that the powers which the Presidium has so far had were understandable while the president of the League of Communists was in charge of its work. In the future such powers can only be enjoyed by the highest organs of the LCY, which is the Central Committee, while the Presidium can enjoy them only in exceptional circumstances. This is regulated in the statute and will be further worked out and defined precisely in the standing orders.

A rule on the manner of verifying the election of members of the LCY organs and the LCY congresses: Bearing in mind the positive experience gained in the work of the LCY conferences between the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and the need to organize more regular all-party discussion or, in other words, democratic consideration and formulation of the LCY's policy and attitudes on topical ideopolitical, socioeconomic and other questions, the LCY statute envisaged the possibility of holding LCY conferences from time to time.

It was judged that such discussions and the holding of conferences would contribute to the greater involvement of Communists, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the building and realization of the policy and attitudes of the LCY and to the further development of democratic relations in the LCY. The conference is neither a forum nor an organ of the League of Communists, but a method of work of the Central Committee whose duty is to consider the proposals and suggestions made by the conference and, when this proves to be necessary on the basis of the results of the work of the conference, adopt the appropriate conclusions and attitudes. The statutes of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces envisage the possibility of holding such conferences in the republics, provinces and town and municipal organizations of the League of Communists.

The commission proposed that two new chapters be added to the LCY Statute: one devoted to the publishing activity of the LCY and the other devoted to the Josip Broz Tito Political School of the LCY. This has also made it necessary to add new articles to the LCY Statute, as can be seen from the amendments which congress delegates have received.

The other proposed changes and addition are intended to help formulate better and more clearly some other norms of the statute, so that it should be possible to avoid their different interpretations and implementation in practical work. In the draft which congress delegates have received this is clearly indicated.

The commission received a total of 65 amendments, proposals and views. Those whose character contributes to the further fundamental and substantive completeness of the proposals and which help improve the clarity of the text have been accepted by the commission as amendments.

The adopted amendments represent an integral part of the proposed text of the statute and they have been forwarded to the congress delegates, so we propose not to read them. The commission could not accept the views, proposals and amendments which would involve the approach to some questions of a principled importance for relations within the LCY. Thus, for instance, we could not accept proposals that the election and verification of the LCY organs be arranged differently; that the responsibility of the Central Committee members be regulated differently; that the organization of the League of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation be defined differently; that the congresses of the League of Communists of the republics and the conferences of the League of Communists of the provinces be held after the LCY congress; that while electing in a proportional manner the number of members of the League of Communists to the republican congresses and provincial conferences, the same or corresponding number of delegates not be elected to the LCY congress; that the possibility of special procedure for the election of political executive organs be excluded; that the political executive organs of the League of Communists be called executive political organs; that there be only the LCY Statute and not also the statutes of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces.

Wide democratic discussions have been held on all questions and stances have also been adopted on them at earlier LCY congresses. During the public discussion before the 12th congress, not a single organization or organ of the League of Communists formulated proposals to abandon any of the said fundamental principles of relations within the LCY.

We also did not accept proposals to introduce the same level of membership fees and a system of subsidies which the LCY would receive for the state organs because this is not only a material question but a political question. The importance of self-financing for our party was emphasized in 1937. The commission considers that the LCY must also in the future finance its entire activity from membership fees and voluntary donations by its members. Proceeding from this stance, the proposal concerning the changes and addenda to the statute contains a special provision of LCY resources.

We also considered proposals that the LCY congress be held every 5 years, that leaving the League of Communists willfully be prevented; that only basic organizations be allowed to admit new members to the League of Communists and undertake ideopolitical measures; and tht the possibility of forming comrades' councils when considering the ideopolitical responsibility of a member of the League of Communists be excluded. The commission did not accept these proposals because their acceptance would, among other things, result in the limitation of democratic relations and rights in the LCY.

The commission also considered it unacceptable that the LCY statute should prescribe the entire life of the LCY because this would reduce it to a stereotype, impoversih political action and creative initiative, mould the forms of activity which naturally enamate from specific conditions of individual environments and which are thus regulated by other documents, statutes, statutory decisions and rules of procedure, or not at all, because the entire life cannot be standardized nor should it be standardized.

The commission has received amny useful proposals and views which it will put at the disposal of the LCY Central Committee in order to take them into account in the programs of work of the organs and working bodies of the LCY.

In view of the lack of time and possibility to carry out the necessary linguistic and stylistic polishing of the statutory text, we propose that the Commission for the Preparation and Publication of Documents and Decisions of the 12th Congress and the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY be empowered to carry out their work in the shortest possible time in order to publish the clarified text of the LCY Statute was adopted at the Sixth LCY Congress. After that, changes and addenda to it were adopted at each subsequent congress. The text of the statute has thus become very extensive and contains repetitions, certain superflouous things, same or similar provisions at several places, lack of linguistic coordination as regards terms and so forth. This means that necessary efforts should be made until the 13th congress to eliminate this kind of shortcoming in the LCY statute and to prepare a text which would be shorter, clearer and more concise. The commission considers that the proposed changes and addenda to the LCY Statute, including the amendments submitted to you, correspond to the needs of organization and activity of the League of Communists at the present level of development of the socialist self-management and implementation of its leading ideological and political role in society and thus proposes that the congress adopt them. Thank you.

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES POWER PLANT ACCIDENT

AU012038 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] Today's meeting of the Kosovo Executive Council chaired by Imer Puja examined a report by a commission of experts in connection with the accident at a 220 kw transformer at the Kosovo B power plant on 27 June 1982. According to the report by the commission of eminent experts, the initial cause of the accident was an explosion that occured in the excess energy conductor, which in turn caused a breakdown of the isolator from which a quantity of oil flowed, and this was ignited by an electrical circuit. "According to the commissions report, the total damage was 80 million dinars. It was also reported that the material damage would have been much less if there had not been numerous subjective weaknesses and mistakes involving the human factor."

The Kosovo Executive Council also came to the conclusion that the responsible self-management and other organs must in future undertake more energetic measures against all bearers of subjective weaknesses manifested on this occasion. The council concluded that all necessary administrative, organizational and other measures must be taken to stabilize the production of energy at the power plant, in order to ensure normal supplies and prevent further accidents. A new transformer is to be secured by the end of this year within the country or from abroad.

DRAGOSAVAC LCY OPENING SESSION REPORT 26 JUN

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["Brief summary" of introductory report presented by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the first plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress in Belgrade -- live; Portions enclosed within brackets are taken from a version of the speech entitled "Excerpts From the Report by Dusan Dragosavac to the 12th LCY Congress" published in Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 June on pages 2-4]

[Text] Comrade delegates of the 12th LCY Congress, I would first note that it was not possible either in the report which you received or, even less so, in this brief summary, to cover all the phenomena and developments between the 11th and 12th congresses, nor is this the task of the report because this is more exhaustively dealt with by the [word indistinct].

We are holding the 12th LCY Congress without Josip Broz Tito and his closest collaborator, Edvard Kardelj. The inevitable departure of these two great men of the Yugoslav revolutionary movement represents a great loss for the LCY, but their great revolutionary contribution has been built into the foundations of our struggle for socialism and socialist self-management as an everlasting and inseparable part of it.

By developing the further course of our revolution and ensuring its continuity, which is Tito's and our work, this highest, ranking gathering and biggest working meeting of the Communists of Yugoslavia should comprehensively examine the results which we have achieved in our socialist social and material development, especially in the last 4 years, analyze the implementation of the attitudes and conclusion of the 11th congress, which is the true gauge of Communists' attitude toward their revolutionary obligations and tasks, pay attention above all to the economic difficulties and problems which are burdening our otherwise successful long-term development on the foundations of socialist self-management, and consider the current state of international relations and the grave dangers which today threaten peace, peaceful and democratic international cooperation, independence and freedom of nations and countries.

It may be stated that the present-day world has been seized by a deep political and economic crisis, which is unfavorably affecting us also and especially our economy in one way or another. Our economic policy did not react in time and effectively to certain negative trends in our economic life. Already at the 11th congress and especially afterward we insisted on the need for a struggle for more stable economic processes. We noted that our investment, general and joint spending exceeded our available income, that the high rate of inflation devalued productive work and reduced the workers' interest in higher production and productivity, that the balance between goods and money was undermined and reproduction processes were disturbed and that serious attention should be paid to high indebtedness at the center and the problems of the balance of payments which has become very acute.

Despite the adoption of a series of measures, which were numerous, viewed as whole, they have been proved not to be in keeping with the real situation. Though it kept drawing attention to fresh problems, the League of Communists was not organized in the appropriate manner and was not persistent enough to be able to direct successfully the organized efforts aimed at overcoming the unfavorable economic trends, which have not been without negative effect on the state of social relations. The consequences of this were reflected in ever-increasing and more numerous interventions by the state in the sphere of economic life which, by the nature of things, were accompanied by the strengthening of statist trends.

Social practice has shown that solutions cannot be found in this direction and that, together with the appropriate measures of economic policy, it is the strengthening of self-management which offers the possibility of overcoming existing economic difficulties because, just as there are and can be no stable social relations without stable and harmonious economic development, so there is and can be no lasting stabilization of economic trends if the working class does not play the decisive role in the management of social reproduction processes.

This is an invaluable experience, lesson and warning from the past period. On this principled basis the elaboration of the starting foundations for the long-term program of economic stabilization was tackled. In the global opening of important questions and problems which are on the agenda of the 12th congress I have dwelled rather longer on the struggle for economic stabilization and on its internal social substance in view of the certain significance and topicality of this question, assuming that it will be the subject of special attention by the congress delegates.

There is no doubt that the 12th LCY Congress will carry out a comprehensive analysis of all our experience in the intercongress period, will stress the undoubted results which we achieved in the material and social development but also our shortcomings and deficiencies and lapses, will point out the means, forms, paths and prospects of the solution of the problems facing our society today, and on this basis will lay down the communists' tasks and commitments.

I am confident that the 12th LCY Congress will mark significant results of our socialist revolution and its victorious march forward with great historic objectives of emancipation of labor of the working class and of mankind.

Comrade delegates, the strategy of the Yugoslav revolution, both during the national liberation struggle and during postwar construction, proceeding from the general conditions in the world and relations between the social and class forces in the country, was essentially a strategy of relying on our own forces, on the high revolutionary awareness of the working class and of working masses led by the Communist Party and the LCY. This has made it possible for us, an economically underdeveloped country whose economy, moreover, was destroyed during the war, to achieve significant historic results in material and social development. The status of the workers and of the working people in the direction of their decisive role in the affairs of our society has changed radically. Equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities have been ensured, and this great achievement of our national liberation struggle is developing and affirming itself constantly.

The independent and equal position of our country in the world and its nonaligned policy are going from strength to strength and developing. The Communist Party, that is the LCY, is developing its relations with other communist and workers' parties and liberation and democratic movements in the world on the basis of equal cooperation. Yugoslavia's economy is increasingly becoming a part of world economic trends, and with nonaligned and other developing countries we are in the front ranks of the struggle for a new international economic system.

The realization of our strategic objectives called for, in addition to accelerated material development, constant revolutionizing of social relations and of the process of social reproduction which implied unceasing development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy. Revolutionary direction of sociopolitical and economic development was expressed in the (?abolition) of the old and the introduction of a new political system whose basis is the principle of delegate decisionmaking at all levels of the organization of society. Despite international difficulties which we are encountering all the time the new Yugoslavia has consistently implemented the objectives of internal social changes, proceeding, in so doing, from the historic interest of the working class and from the principle of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

These orientations withstood the test of time and have remained the guiding idea throughout the postwar period activating revolutionary potential and the creative force of the working masses. For this reason the strategy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is, the LCY, (?was strong in the sense) that it developed relatively quickly as the internal strategy of our socialist self-management society, and it was because of this internal essence that it was capable of not only expanding and developing its own forces but of establishing close links with progressive, liberation and generally democratic movements in the modern world and of contributing in its turn to the struggle for a change in international political and economic relations along the line of equality

of democratic aspirations of the peoples. Unless we understand this historic dimension of our internal and international activity it is impossible to understand the paths of our further socioeconomic development. If we look back on the entire course of our development we can be satisfied with the degree of the implementation of the first objectives of our strategy of development.

Our country's position in the world has fundamentally changed. From a former Balkan province, a bargaining chip in relations between the great powers, Yugoslavia -- under the leadership of the LCY and Tito -- has become an independent and autonomous factor in international relations with a high reputation in the modern world.

The internal picture of the country and the life of the people in it have also changed fundamentally. The revolutionary changes which we introduced have been implemented through sharp class contradictions and certain national differences which were also experienced in the difficulties and problems which we had to overcome in order to attain the objectives we had set ourselves.

The difficulties of our development, like those of other countries after their national liberation, must be overcome, but from the historical viewpoint in only a few decades it is necessary to traverse the path of development which took over a century in modern industrially developed countries. Industrialization in the Western industrially developed countries was achieved at that time in conditions of harsh class exploitation of workers within the national framework and, in particular, through colonial oppression and indirect or direct exploitation of the colonialized and dependent countries. This basis for development began to shrink with the formation of several socialist countries and the process of disintegration of every colonial system under the blows of the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist national liberation revolutions. The newly liberated countries were confronted not only with difficult problems of economic underdevelopment but also with stubborn neocolonialist pressures, an unfavorable international division of labor and in general a system of international economic links and relations whereby the mechanism of [word indistinct] regulations places a heavy burden on the national wealth of developing countries, and their surplus labor is appropriated by the industrially developed countries. The multinational companies play a particularly negative role in this regard.

The great economic problems of the world and the deepening of the abyss between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world affect the interests of both the developed capitalist countries and also of some socialist countries. However, the modern world demands more than ever before fresh and qualitative changes in international economic relations, a demand which is inter alia incorporated in the concept of a new economic order.

Over several decades Socialist Yugoslavia, through the struggle and efforts of the working class and working people, achieved great qualitative changes in the development of the material productive forces and socialist self-managing system. Further socio-economic development is conditional on overcoming the difficulties which face us; this demands the organized activity of all social forces to fulfill successfully the tasks of socioeconomic development and the strategy of international relations which is an integral part of that development. This is an essential constant of our policy, but the content of that policy must be adopted in the course of time as goals are achieved and as changes come about in the essence of society.

The immediate tasks in any event are: to attempt to overcome more decisively the state ownership tendencies and group property conduct; development and strengthening of integral self-managing organization and, on that basis, of the political unity and independence of the country; to eliminate the causes of an insufficient and inadequate linkage between our economy and the world market; overcoming the grave balance of payments difficulties, irrational economic activity and imbalanced development of individual sectors and republican and provincial areas; to conduct the strategy of optimizing our economic, material and human potential, making use of science, automation and data processing; to strengthen our independent international position and authority in the

world and to continue to take an active part in all international activities, especially among the nonaligned countries in the United Nations, directed toward establishing equal international economic and political relations.

Comrade delegates, in the period between the two congresses, despite internal economic difficulties and very exacerbated political and economic conditions in the world, Yugoslavia has continued its postwar development of material and productive forces and has achieved further positive changes in its level of development, the structure of the economy, the economic and social structure of the population and in socioeconomic development as a whole.

[This is illustrated by the fact that from 1978 to 1981, the social product increased from $1,843 to $2,789 per capita at current value, the social product of the economy as a whole rose at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent, and the social sector of the economy at 4.7 percent.

[Industry had a more dynamic growth than all other economic activities. Industrial production grew at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent.

[However, agriculture had a very low and stagnating rate of growth. If 1976 and 1977 are taken as a basis, the average annual growth rate of agricultural production in the past 4 years was only 0.6 percent; social farms had a rate of 3.1 percent and the private sector 0.3 percent.] The social sector of the economy, which is the factor of material development and self-managing productive relations, now accounts for 85 percent of the economy as a whole. There is no doubt that the social sector has undergone dynamic development in the whole postwar period including the intercongress period.

However, this was not accompanied by the expansion and development of those activities which could be perceptibly achieved in the individual sector, primarily in agriculture, crafts, and in other service activities and in the small-scale economy as a whole.

The dynamic socioeconomic development has resulted in a very rapid increase in the number of people moving to the towns. The transfer of agricultural and nonagricultural population amounted to nearly 8 million. This is unprecedented in modern history. The agricultural population has been reduced from 67 percent in 1948 to 29 percent in 1981.

As in the entire postwar period, between 1978 and 1981 employment grew rapidly and amounted to 3.6 percent in this period, being considerably higher in the 1st year than in the last 2. In this period 800,000 new jobs were created; taking into account the replacement of those who have retired, 1.3 million new workers were employed. [This is an imposing result, although the problem of unemployment is very acute in our country.

[Considerable results were also registered in raising the skills and the level of knowledge of our working people. The number of skilled workers increased to 3.7 million in 1981 and their proportion in the total number of those employed amounts to 65 percent. Thanks to the knowledge and skills of their cadres, and with the increasing use of modern machines and technology, many of our collectives are achieving production and other results equal to those of the economies in the developed countries.]

In the entire postwar period great progress has been achieved in all spheres of social policy and the living standard of working people and citizens. This trend continued in the period between the congresses but at a considerably slower pace and with significant oscillations varying from year to year. In the period 1978-81 many positive results were achieved in the economic, social and cultural development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Although relative differences in the degree of development between the developed and underdeveloped republics and provinces, measures according to the per capita social product, have not been reduced. All other indicators show that differences in the development of production means, in employment and the standard of living have been shrinking.

The realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization is our most pressing task. This basically means a struggle for the strengthening of real social power of direct producers, for the implementation of our socioeconomic system and for a kind of socioeconomic development based on the available material potential. This is a unique process which calls for a determined involvement of working people, the League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces. For us the increase of labor productivity represents a key issue in the solving of economic problems and realization of a stable and more harmonious development. This is even more so since in many branches of industry and other activities a level of technical and technological equipment which does not lag behind world standards has been reached.

Problems in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries have become complex and difficult almost to a breaking point. [Thus, the share of our exports in world trade has fallen over a long period, and their proportion in the social product has been halved, but it has been showing a tendency of some improvement in the course of the past few years. In contrast, the imports of energy, raw materials, production materials, equipment and technology have constantly increased. Therefore the deficits in the balance of trade and the balance of payments, and the country's high foreign debts, have been increased, which has become a major limiting factor of our development. We have to embark on a decisive struggle for liquidating the balance of payments deficit and essentially reducing the country's indebtedness to foreign countries, above all to convertible currency countries.] In order to achieve this it is necessary to enhance competitiveness of the economy, constantly improve the level of internal economy, increase income links and achieve better organization of business of all basic organizations of associated labor, and accomplish a total turnabout in investment policy, both in its protagonists and in its structure. The development of self-management relations and realization of the managing role of workers in this sphere is the key factor in the realization of the above tasks.

Within this context the policy of faster development of the economically underdeveloped republics and of the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should contain strong orientation toward association of labor and means on the basis of income relations between organizations of associated labor from these areas and organizations of associated labor from other sociopolitical communities, toward their business, technical and technological cooperation, toward the strengthening of the process of industrial cooperation, toward mutual division of labor and joint organization and venture on the foreign markets, toward joint scientific and research work, and so forth.

Despite a constantly high level of employment, unemployment now and for a long time to come constitutes an economic, social and political problem of our society, particularly in towns and industrial centers. The problem is aggravated by the fact that there is an increasing number of those from [word indistinct] environments looking for employment; on the other hand there is a low degree of mobility among a section of school and university educated youth. Unexemplary structure of society contributes much to difficulties in employment. Our economy today and in the future will not be able to employ all those who study and orient themselves toward nonproductive professions. For this reason the solving of this problem is directly linked with harmonizing the educational system with the real needs of associated labor and society as a whole.

It is necessary also to work out in detail and implement the policy of productive employment in all basic organizations of associated labor, in municipalities, provinces and republics. The orientation toward exemplary material and social evaluation of productive and creative work must be implemented much more consistently and efficiently. In the social development between the two congresses further positive results have been achieved, but in this sphere too many problems have become more incisive. The social policy has not yet become the integral and component part of the economic policy and has to a large extent assumed the characteristics [word indistinct] of social and state concern. Were such tendencies to continue, the social policy would grow into a system of state intervention, which would be contrary for our system because it would encroach on the self-managing rights of the working people.

Comrades, socialist self-management has in the period between two congresses passed its test as the revolutionary strategy of our development and long-term ideological and political orientation which the working class, working people and all organized socialist forces of our society support unreservedly. It has become the integral and irreplaceable foundation of our entire political, economic and social development and of the ruling consciousness of the working class, working people and citizens. Socialist self-management has, however, been continually under the blow of not only social, ideological and political contradictions in economic and social development but also of those forces which act contrary to socialist self-management. This refers in particular to the powerful remnants of statist and technocratic relations, private property and group property consciousness and behavior and other phenomena and tendencies contrary to the social identity of self-management. All this has resulted in the fact that in recent years we have a certain stagnation in the development of socialist self-management in some essential sections of the social, in particular, expanded reproduction. What we have lacked is greater organization, firmness, persistence and consistency to oppose such tendencies.

The League of Communists and other organized forces of our society have not been decisive enough in implementing the major tasks in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and in resolving major socioeconomic problems and contradictions. The League of Communists organs have here and there been directly linked with bureaucratic and technocratic structures; in individual environments the League of Communists has not succeeded in rising above individual particularist interests and in grasping the genuine long-term class interests of the working class and of direct producers in associated labor and in mobilizing on this basis all the creative forces of society.

Workers in associated labor are still not masters of a large part of the income and in particular of means of expanded reproduction. This is one of the basic contradictions of socialist self-managing relations and of material development. This fundamental task has not been resolved decisively enough. Because of this the activity of the strong remnants of state-property relations has become stronger in many reproduction sectors by relying on anti-self-managing types of behavior in socioeconomic practice.

What is of essential significance for socialist self-management is the self-managing settling of all relations in the expanded reproduction, and in this we lag considerably. So it is in expanded reproduction that major social and economic problems and contradictions are concentrated. First and foremost, the constitutional right of the working people in associated labor to manage all social and expanded reproduction and thus to bear responsibility for socioeconomic life as a whole is not sufficiently implemented. The exponents of the decisions on the concentration and use of resources of social accumulation are still to a large extent the organ of sociopolitical communities, banks and self-managing interest communities and the narrow business structures in organizations of associated labor. The League of Communists must be consistent but in the direction of having the present relations in expanded reproduction decisively changed toward consolidating the position of associated labor.

Comrades, between the two LCY congresses significant results have been achieved toward the development of the political system of socialist self-management, in line with the socioeconomic relations established by the constitution and the law on associated labor. This has meant that along the path of implementing the decisions of the 10th and 11th congresses the League of Communists has continued the process of the changes in the organization of society on the basis of the self-managing socioeconomic relations and the development of socialist self-managing democracy.

[These delegate elections, the third ones held, show that million-fold masses of working people and citizens are included in the delegate process of decision-making. The elections were a strong manifestation of their readiness to struggle for further developing socialist self-management, for the equality and unity of the peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces, and for an independent and nonaligned policy of our country.]

However, even in the light of these results we cannot be content with the dynamism in the development of the political system of socialist self-management. Its adaptation to the socioeconomic relations which we are building has been slow. There have also been difficulties in realizing the constructional functions of some of its institutions and relations within them in the sense that the workers should achieve their constitutional and defined socioeconomic position by assuming responsibility for the regularization of relations in social reproduction and economic activity on the basis of self-management.

Owing to this it is necessary that the League of Communists, proceeding from the established direction of development, should critically analyze the practice of realizing the role of every institution of the political system, especially from the viewpoint of the extent to which the Communists in them are making a contribution with their own activity to the efforts to ensure that associated labor administers the social reproduction means, and that these institutions serve the realization of the democratic self-managing system or, in other words, that they serve relations and ties within associated labor which make possible the integration of the interests of associated labor and thereby the socialist integration of society as a whole as well.

The development of direct socialist democracy has been and remains our orientation. This presupposes the further destatization and decentralization as the two essential components of this process. The first is the realization of the concept of the basic organization of associated labor and the principle of income and of the entirety of socioeconomic and political relations and every form of production relationship. The second component expresses the socialization of all the administrative functions, including those of the state, and the essence of this socialization is that the working people and citizens should exercise their rights through the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, the commune, the province, the republic and the federation. These are the two aspects of the integrated process of the development of direct socialist democracy which were expected to be carried out simultaneously. [However, the process of reducing state control has met with very strong resistance, especially in the sphere of expanded reproduction.

[The commune and the implementation of the constitutional concept of commune must play a very important role in overcoming the conflict between statism and self-management. In this manner a start would already have been made in the basic sociopolitical community to eliminate both republican statism and its phenomena within the framework of the republican executive and administrative organs, and the group ownership tendencies and phenomena within the framework of associated labor, as well as the abuses of monopolistic positions in the market. The republican congresses and provincial conferences also concerned themselves with these problems and pointed out the tasks of communists....]

In the building of the common interest in the federation it is necessary to keep developing and promoting the method of agreement-seeking and consulting, proceeding from the needs of the working people and citizens and their self-managing organizations and communities, and also from material possibilities. It is necessary to give an even more specific form in practice to the responsibility borne by the republics and provinces both for their own development and for the realization of their functions in the federation and the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. Apart from this, experience shows that the process of agreement-seeking between the republics and provinces at the federal level also presupposes a far greater direct involvement of the sociopolitical organizations. We must do more work on this and in a more organized manner in the next period, specifying where specific responsibility of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist subjective forces and subjects of our political system lies.

I would also like to stress here a number of essential questions which concern the realization of the role and responsibility of the sociopolitical organizations and the tasks of the communists within them. In the ranks of the League of Communists there is still incomprehension of and resistance to the true role of the League of Communists in sociopolitical organizations and even in society as a whole. In this

respect the spirit of the one-party monopoly and of pushing sociopolitical actions from political actions still survives in several places. The statist mentality and desire for centralism are still in evidence. In several places the League of Communists still retains elements of activity from the position of power. This gradually makes political coordination and the broadest rallying of working people and citizens in the socialist alliance more difficult. The League of Communists must achieve the realization of political and action unity of all the sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens through the socialist alliance as the front of all the organized socialist forces. In the next period the League of Communists must achieve a greater level of involvement of women in the process of social decisionmaking at all levels and in all institutions of the political system of socialist self-management. Efforts should be made in favor of the further affirmation and strengthening of the role played by the trade unions as the broadest organization of the working class, which is struggling for the realization of the constitutionally-defined position of the working class, for the unity of the class as a whole, for the liberation of labor and overcoming of class society, which must be the work of the class itself. Communists in the organizations and organs of the trade unions must strive for the most intense activity of the trade unions in the organized realization of the inalienable rights of worker-self-managers and their still broader and more direct decisionmaking in the institutions of the political system.

The vast majority of our youth support socialism and socialist self-management. It wishes to establish itself through work and creativity, to be an active subject in the development of our society and in the creation of such conditions of life and work which liberate man and his human essence from limitations, from all forms of alienation, from myths and fetishes of the past. For this reason it is even more necessary to develop critical awareness among the young against every national, religious and racial exclusiveness -- in general, against everything which makes the building of socialism and the realization of communist ideals more difficult.

Developing socialist self-management is truly the best way of creative involvement for the young. It enables them to carry equal responsibility with the older generations for the development of society and to be a real subject in associated labor and decision-making concerning all social matters.

Activity and involvement of communists in the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War [SUBNOR] has been directed toward the development and strengthening of the political system and the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, towards the affirmation of SUBNOR and the preservation and consolidation of the heritage of our revolution. Our orientation toward the building of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral part of the political system of socialist self-management is being increasingly implemented in practice. The working class, working people and citizens, our nations and nationalities, are in a position to decide by way of a developed system of political self-management organization on the entire area of defense and protection problems. On the other hand, broad organizational possibilities have been created for mass training and involvement of working people and citizens in tasks in this sphere. This represents the practical realization of the concept of the armed people.

[Many existing and potential hotbeds of war in the world, as an expression of a deep economic and political crisis, and the constant strengthening of armed potentials demand a resolute continuation of planned building, equipping, training and modernization of the unified armed forces of the SFRY. As is known, the LCY is most directly responsible for ensuring that the armed forces will be always able and prepared to effectively oppose any aggressor, that is, to victoriously wage an armed struggle under any conditions in accordance with the concept of all-people's defense.]

The development of self-management relations in science, culture and education is closely linked with the realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor in all environments, since the widening of scope for self-management trends in science, culture and education depends on the control of income on the part

of the associated worker. From this stems the communists' task to struggle to overcome the process of lagging behind in this sphere as one of the contributing factors in slowing down the process in which science, culture and education become a factor in a more productive and cultured overall life and work. Although the slow progress as well as the substance of the self-managing interest organization and the free exchange of labor have been justly criticized, the essence of these relations has confirmed itself as creative also in science, culture and education.... In this connection, the League of Communists conveys its interest in the development of social sciences and Marxist scientific theory which, despite showing a constant upward trend, has to date lagged behind the needs and possibilities of society. The development of science as a subjective force of society and productive force of associated labor has a special significance in the League of Communists.

I would like to say a few words about tasks facing communists on the ideological plane. Various ideologies salient to self-management and socialism -- above all nationalism -- have recently gained more ground for their activities due to the fact that they have penetrated the League of Communists and even some of its leaderships, such as was the case in Kosovo. It has transpired here that in our conditions state-property monopolies -- with bureaucratic statism as their political offshoot -- create the socioeconomic base of nationalism. In its social being, nationalism appears as an ideology incompatible with socialist self-management. Statist tendencies, particularly in connection with today's economic difficulties, gain strength to a greater or lesser extent and degree in all of our environments and this naturally gives rise to open or hidden phenomena of nationalism. [All this has a negative effect on unity in the ranks of the League of Communists, which is reflected among other things in frequent unprincipled polemics and polemical sniping back and forth, in slow progress in reaching accords and agreements, in bypassing the delegate system, and in the insufficient activities of Communists in the self-managing process. Expressing doubts about the power and ability of the workers class and the self-managing working masses, the statist ideology and awareness, together with its various political products, sees the solutions only in the state -- either republican and/or federal -- regulation of economic and social trends. The existing material basis, the relations in the expanded reproduction, and the measures of economic policy are the main causes of conflicts between the provincial, republican and federal statisms. In the ideological-political sphere, these assume the form of nationalism, ranging all the way from the centralist-unitarianist to the separatist kind.] On the other hand, any stagnation in the development of self-management, above all in transferring expanded reproduction to associated labor, also creates on the social scene the scope for the activity of various anarcholiberalist, pseudoleftist and above all technocratic forces. [Their starting ideological position is the concept that the basic production and motive force of society is not the workers class with its historical interest but the intellectual elite, as the main factor of the contemporary scientist and technological revolution. Therefore they believe that the right to the leading, that is, monopolistic position in the political decisionmaking process belongs to this elite. This is in fact a modern variation of technocratism, whose social essence has been and continues to be statism and whose origins are in the relative separation of the educational, scientific and cultural sphere from the associated labor and material production, something which encourages statist interference and appropriation of surplus value. These and other similar statist concepts and various pseudo-leftist slogans may find fertile ground among a section of the youth which is not linked or has no contact with production. It certainly may find ground when, as is the case now, one section of the youth is oriented to non-production professions which offer no foreseeable prospects of employment.

[Alien ideologies offer various models of social systems and various alternatives. They essentially sow doubts about the question all achievements of our revolution. They advocate "demystification" and search for "dark stops" in the individual past periods of our revolutionary and liberation development, throwing a dark shadow over our struggle for independence and freedom in 1948, although those periods were epochal revolutionary periods which history has fully verified. But these ideologies can exist in our land only because of the weakness of our socialist ideological front. In this connection it must be stated that the main force of promoters of alien ideological concepts -- ranging from clericals of various colors to nationalists -- is aimed against the equality,

brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.] For the struggle on the ideological front, the state of the League of Communists and its ability to successfully deal with ideological dilemmas, and to be the protagonist of democratic social criticism and organized ideological struggle, are of vital importance. Our task has been and remains to be the development and encouragement of free and democratic social criticism and the encouragement and support of all creative social forces in social theory, science and culture, in the examination and analysis of society's development problems, modern trends in the country and the world, contradictions of socialist development, class relations and the situation in the world.

Therefore, creative criticism represents in our society an integral part of the construction of self-management socialism. [applause] [For this reason it is necessary to continue to develop criticism, including unsparing criticism, if it opens prospects and proposes solutions linking them with practice. As Lenin said, revolutions are not as straight as Nevskiy Prospekt nor is socialism built by chatting in comfortable salons but instead in difficult class struggle in which millions of working people participate.

[Our revolution was not easy and is not easy today, nor has every detail within it been solved in the best way, but these individual greater or less errors have not been decisive for its course and outcome. It does not fit the nature of our socialist and profoundly popular and democratic revolution to turn it into a myth or to make its participants and champions into cults. But it is precisely for this reason that we must oppose all attempts to underrate and discredit the revolution and its achievements.

[We have elaborated and precisely determined all the essential determinants in our public information system. We have determined and accepted without hesitation that this activity is of a special social interest as an inseparable part of the political system of socialist self-management. The behavior of communists and the practice followed in a majority of our public media are in accord with the aspirations of our self-managing society. However, in the recent period, views opposing the policy of the League of Communists and disputing the lasting values of our revolution have found their expression in the public information media and in published articles and books. This shows that the ideological struggle of communists and the self-managing influences in society, as well as the League of communists, have largely failed. The communists working in the public information media have a special responsibility for implementing the LCY policy.]

Comrade delegates, we rightly believe that, basically speaking, we have resolved the nationality question. We have ensured strong foundations for the further promotion of intranational relations, and for the further building of equality brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of socialist Yugoslavia. However, all forms of material and social life in Yugoslavia have not yet attained the kind of level which would have relegated this or that aspect of nationality question to the domain of history. Therefore the constant strengthening of national affirmation of equality, togetherness and above all of brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia is still topical. [applause]

The social and national structures in our country and its topical problems and difficulties, including the crisis in present-day international political and economic relations can and infrequently do operate toward making topical individual questions of the nationality problem and of fomenting various forms of nationalism.

In our country nationalism has been manifesting itself especially recently in different ways in various spheres of life, sometimes more forcefully and openly, and sometimes more freely and covertly. Organized socialist forces, including the LCY, are not immune from it either, because the social basis of nationalism in our conditions consists not only of the vestiges of the old class society, especially in a specific environment, but especially of the strong pressure of the tendencies of state ownership relations. For this reason the further development of socialist revolution toward the rule of associated labor is a decisive factor for the further promotion of national equality and the most reliable barrier against nationalism, which is the enemy of socialism, democracy and of humanism in general.

For this reason it is essential for the LCY and other organized socialist forces to build consistently and persistently socialist self-management, affirm in social practice any real equality and also the awareness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia on common socialist and social interests regarding all forms of life and work, and develop all forms of cooperation leading to progress of each nation and nationality separately and of them all together in the free socialist self-management Yugoslavia. [applause]

The development of socialist production relations based on self-management is closely linked with the construction of autonomous provinces as sociopolitical communities within the gambit of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and as constituent elements of the federation and with the construction of the republics and the federation as sociopolitical and state communities in which self-management gradually abolishes the functions and characteristics of the conventional type of state, which is of (?exceptional) importance for the cohesion of socialist Yugoslavia.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is the LCY, will always consider the communists a part of their nation and will think of them in terms of the reputation they have in the environment in which they live and work. It is also considered and continues to be considered that a Communist who exclusively stresses that he is a member of a nation but who neglects his membership of the working class and movement is inevitably narrowing his social role and activity and deliberately or unconsciously making concessions to nationalism, becoming its prisoner. It is crucial for every communist to understand the unity of the workers class and the national elements. [applause]

[The communists struggle for the actual interests of the community in which they live and the nation to which they belong only if they contribute -- in the spirit of the LCY program and on the basis of consistent Marxist positions -- to the equality and freedom of all working people and all peoples and nationalities. After all, communists belonging to several peoples and nationalities live and work in every national community in Yugoslavia, but they are all members of a unified LCY. Therefore, as wrong as it may be to separate communists from the people or nationality to which they belong, or from the community in which they work and live, it is also wrong to enclose them within local, regional or national borders, the limits of one sociopolitical or state community or another, and thus to separate them from the workers class grass roots in the struggle for socialism. Therefore to permeate the national question with the historical interests of the workers class has been and remains an essential prerequisite for our successes in solving this question.]

The fact is known that each truly great science, literature and culture in general transcends regional, national and state borders. Anything that is of value in our science and culture is asserted also as being of national value in Yugoslavia and in the world. However, the condition for this affirmation to tell is to submit one's results to open critical analysis, to be open for a critical analysis of others and these problems must be approached not only in an expert and scholarly way, but also from the viewpoint of human and national equality.

Reactionary nationalistic forces are trying to involve specific scholarly disciplines in their sinister objectives, especially history, ethnology, archeology, linguistics, and so forth.

For example, their aim is to prove who arrived where first, what one's origins are and on that basis they carry out all kinds of deeply reactionary racist pressures on others in order to implement ethnically nationally pure territories, lebensraum, historical rights and such things. The League of Communists and other socialist forces resolutely oppose such enemy activity and forces which are interested in genuine freedom of scientific work, because it is in the very nature of science to be humanist. At the same time, the interest not only of science but also of the working people and of the people to whom they belong is to thwart any kind of abuse of history, archeology, ethnology, linguistics and research in this sphere for nationalistic aims.

The chief task today is to implement as even a development as possible of all the parts of productive forces, not only from the point of view of economic rationale but also from the point of view of national, republican and regional equality. Our republics, both as states and as sociopolitical communities -- regardless of whether they bear the name of the nation in majority or in line with some other characteristic -- are concurrently states and sociopolitical communities of all of the people and citizens living in them, just as their joint homeland is the SFRY. [applause] With the Yugoslav socialist revolution, we have overcome the historical and other conventional borders inside Yugoslavia. We consider Yugoslavia as the lasting socialist sociopolitical and state community. [applause] Yugoslavia will be all the stronger if the conscious socialist forces consistently build the self-managing socialist system which ensures equality, togetherness, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia. [applause]

The manifestation of enemy activity in the period between the two countries congresses was particularly overt in the well-known irredentist, counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in March and April last year. This was the reason to grasp more profoundly and more comprehensively the problems of Kosovo and in this context, the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo, of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY. In acting in an organized and perfidious manner over a long period of time, the enemy had succeeded in carrying out the irredentist indoctrination of a section of the intelligentsia, of the students and of the children in Kosovo's secondary schools.

In the Kosovo leadership at that time, the tendency of growing insistence on an increase in the resources of the Yugoslav social community for speedier development of Kosovo had been consolidating by neglecting both the mobilization of Kosovo's own forces and the rational use of resources. As opposed to this, the Kosovo public was led to be indignant about how little progress was achieved. This had been done despite the fact that the policy of the Yugoslav leadership as well as the policies of the leaderships in the republics and the socialist autonomous province [as heard] had never questioned Kosovo aid. Moreover, it was believed that this aid should be increased and that this was done in our country's current socioeconomic development plan.

Seen as whole, such a policy had objectively led to the consolidation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to the encouragement of other kinds of nationalism, to a more serious disruption of intranational relations and to conflicts with the LCY course. One of the most drastic forms of energy activity aimed at totally disrupting the intranational relations of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo is manifested in certain pressures on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. [Looked at as a whole, this policy objectively lead to the strengthening of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to the encouragement of other nationalism, too, to a serious disturbance of relations among nationalities and to a clash with the LCY line and program.

[This was being done even though the policy of the Yugoslav leadership and of the leaderships in the republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina never questioned the aid to Kosovo. What is more, it was believed that this aid should be increased, and this was done in the current plan of social and economic development of the country.] Events in Kosovo had been caused not merely by the relatively low level of development, but also by its accelerated material and social development, the natural consequence of which is the disintegration of the traditional, patriarchal rural economy with strong features of material production. At the same time, the dynamic development of education chiefly oriented toward noneconomic professions, even of civil service and administrative professions, has led to the situation in which a section of young people, of the educated cadres, are having increasing difficulties in finding appropriate employment. [This is the basis of the dissatisfaction among a part of students, among whom hostile irredentist forces have found a fruitful soil for their counterrevolutionary actions.

[Acting in an organized and perfidious way over a considerable period, the enemy succeeded in indoctrinating, provoking a crisis of conscience and causing vacillation among a part of the intelligentsia and of college and secondary school students.]

In the political platform for the actions of the League of Communists in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity in Kosovo, we assessed the socio-economic development of Kosovo, changes in the social structure and mutual relations and examined the subjective weaknesses of the League of Communists of the province, of the Republic of Serbia, of Yugoslavia, and of other sociopolitical organizations. On the basis of this assessment, we determined the tasks of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces. [The platform also noted that the problem of advancing self-management, the development of the economy and the reorientation of schooling is urgent, but that all this also demands long term, systematic, patient and at the same time resolute sociopolitical work. In the past year, the League of Communists of Kosovo made great progress in its work, but much effort as well as time is still needed before a socialist self-managing consciousness will finally prevail there and the situation will be completely consolidated and stabilized.

We noted and now we can confirm that we have achieved results in the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, that we are implementing this process of stabilization mainly by political means and that this will be (?basically) continued by a political and ideological struggle of the League of Communists and other objective forces. Of course, Kosovo's problems will be solved rapidly and more successfully if our activity is more concentrated on the development of self-management, not only in Kosovo but also throughout Yugoslavia. This will powerfully contribute to strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia. [applause]

Comrades, in implementing the stands of the 11th LCY Congress, its members and basic organizations strived in an organized manner with the working people and citizens to further build in the present phase of our social development the political and economic system and to make it as efficacious as possible on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor. The link between the League of Communists and the working class and working people encourages and develops their socialist self-managing initiative and activity within the entire political system of socialist self-management in which the Communists must work as its internal force and not from the positions of authority. Further building and strengthening of the role, the responsibility and the manner of work of the League of Communists and of all organized socialist forces in implementing the decisive position of the working class will depend on the extent to which these forces express the daily demands of the working people and link them within the historic aims of the working people. [Any sectarian closing of the League of Communists into its organizations only serves to weaken its social influence and links with the workers class, working people and citizens. It should be constantly recalled that the League of Communists has no special interests outside the interests of the workers class, working people and peoples and nationalities of our country.]

Proceeding from assessments that the League of Communists is not yet sufficiently present in the delegate system, it is necessary to make a corresponding step forward as regards a more adequate organization, especially the elaboration of the working methods, so that the organizations and organs of the League of Communists are constantly involved in the problems which are being discussed in the delegate system and in the sociopolitical organizations. The League of Communists has in recent times succumbed rather widely to an uncritical approach toward the situation and problems in its own midst, where everything is apparently in order, but this is not so with the others. For example, there are Communists who favor stabilization and reduction in investments, joint and general expenditure for others, while in their own environment they do not give up unrealistically planned expenditure. In principle, they favor normal functioning of the Yugoslav market, but they themselves try to stick to their local, regional, provincial and republican frameworks. The Communists cannot and must not quietly and passively watch the shortcomings, errors and problems in their own social environment and beyond, allowing violations of the socialist self-managing system and achievements of our revolution. Unfortunately, such opportunist and lackadaisical behavior also exists among some experienced and able members of the League of Communists. During all stages of our liberation struggle and revolution, we constantly and resolutely advocated a firm, revolutionary and democratic unity of the Communists of Yugoslavia, because this unity was -- as history teaches us -- the most important condition for the

success of our struggle for national liberation; for the liberation of the working class and the working people from all aspects of exploitation and alienation; for the building of a free socialist, self-managing and equal community of the working people, nations and nationalities.

[The exceptional significance and indispensability of the revolutionary unity in the LCY as a whole and all its parts also proceeds from the fact that the League of Communists, with over 2 million members and 67,000 basic organizations, exists, works and struggles inside the basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities, in all working and sociopolitical structures and at all the levels of organization of our society.]

Our struggle for the unity of the League of Communists is not an aim in itself: It emanates from the common class character of the program, policy and ideology of the League of Communists. Its basic aim is to contribute to the practical implementation of the material, social interests and aims of the working class and of all working people, to the overall progress of our nations and nationalities -- separately and jointly.

[The unity of the LCY also has its basis in the uniformity of the principles of organization and practical ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists, as well as in the relations which the members, the basic organizations and the organs of the League of Communists establish in their work and the communications among them. This aspect of the LCY unity can be enhanced through a consistent and creative application of the essence and the principles of democratic centralism and other principles and prescriptions of the LCY statute.

[As is known, in some public discussions suggestions were made that the principles of democratic centralism must be replaced by "democratic unity," that ideological pluralism in the LCY should be regulated by the statute, that democratic centralism should be replaced by "democratic accords in a self-managing sense," or that democratic centralism should be shown as necessary only up to the level of the republics and not for the entire LCY, which is to say that a principle of federal relations be introduced in the LCY organs. There had been similar initiatives and suggestions in connection with the democratic centralism, unity and relations in the LCY in earlier times.]

I wish to emphasize that we are a united league and that we must develop relations in the League of Communists and its ideopolitical, organizational and action unity in the future, too, on the essential bases of democratic centralism.

We are resolutely opposed to both federalist and bureaucratic-centralist tendencies in the League of Communists. The organs of the LCY [applause], the united leadership of the LCY must ensure the unity of activity of the entire League of Communists -- ideological unity and unity of action -- as the united vanguard of the working class. [applause]

The organizations and organs of the League of Communists must pay much greater attention to the cultivation and strengthening of the moral standing of Communists, the standing of the Communist as a revolutionary and a humanist. It is our duty to do so not only because our revolutionary past and the gains of the revolution, but also even more by our present and future. [It is not only the personal authority, respect and influence among the masses, but to a great extent also the authority of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists that depend on the moral and working qualities of a communist. The League of Communists therefore justly demands of every member that in addition to his political activities, assertiveness and responsibility in his work, he should contribute with his behavior to the enhancement of the basic moral and social values of our socialist revolution.]

The moral quality of the members of the League of Communists must be proved by means of creativity and political activity in the struggle against all the forms of misusing social property, private ownership, egoist mentality, various forms of appropriating value without work and against manifestations of petty bourgeois, bureaucratic and similar forms of conservative behavior. Communists must ensure his prestige and place in his part of society by means of his personal example, responsibility, skill and unselfishment and by his adherence to principles; this is actually the only way he can do so. This is one of the essential prerequisites for strengthening the prestige and the realization of the social role and tasks of the League of Communists both today and in the future. Those who undermine communists' standing cannot be in the League of Communists. [applause]

[Between the 11th and the 12th LCY Congress, Dragosavac said, 650,270 new members were admitted to the League of Communists. Most of them, almost 200,000, were admitted in 1980, the year when Josip Broz Tito was ill and when he died and the international situation deteriorated. At the end of 1981, the LCY had 2,117,083 members. The greatest increase of the members was from the ranks of the youth. The youth now constitutes 31 percent of the League of Communists membership, so that the LCY is among the youngest communist parties as regards the average age of members.

[Speaking about the cadre policy, Dragosovac said among other things: "The recent elections both in the League of Communists and the delegate bodies showed that the goals and tasks of the cadres policy set by the congress documents have been fulfilled to a great extent. Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility has been widely adopted and implemented in the League of Communists and society. This fact considerably contributes to creating a democratic climate also in this sphere, to the public nature of the candidate nominating process, to a higher quality of the composition of organs, to overcoming the hierarchical relations, to a quicker cadre rejuvenation and implementing the principle of rotation and to narrowing the basis for continuing political professionalism. At the same time, this is the best barrier against the phenomena of careerism and bureaucratic-leaderism ambitions of the individuals.

["However, an impermissible attitude among individuals and groups is still apparent, the individuals and groups who strive to reduce cadre policy to a personnel distribution of cadres, just as are still apparent the phenomena of privatization, encapsulation and opportunism and lack of respect for the principle of replacement of cadres."]

Comrades, in recent years we have faced increasingly serious exacerbation of the international situation. [Since the known cold war period there has never been an international situation of greater uncertainty than the present situation. The LCY, the workers class and all working people are seriously concerned because of the threats which are again hanging over peace-loving mankind.] Most of the negative developments in international relations are primarily caused by the efforts made by the great powers and the blocs to maintain and expand their domination and influence. [Their rivalry is also assuming new forms and a new width and is spreading to new regions.] The military and military-industrial factors are established more and more firmly in the policy of a large number of countries. A particular threat is posed by the attempts to gain positions by force, through interfering in the internal affairs of other countries or through intervention from outside. Instead of this, the existing hotbeds are not eliminated and new hotbeds of international crisis and conflict are created.

In such international conditions, the search for ways to open the process of improving the international situation, overcome the increasingly acute international tension and ensure peace are of priority importance. All the progressive democratic and peaceful forces stand before a great challenge and face their historical responsibility to oppose more resolutely than ever before the policy of rivalry and confrontation between the great powers and make a maximum effort to ensure that the historical interest in peace and cooperation between free and equal peoples is not overwhelmed by the interests of domination and global bloc division. This is the only way to avoid the danger of international conflict and ensure the important interests of all peoples.

The source of international instability is found to a great extent in the crisis of world economic relations, particularly in the failure to tackle the questions of the accelerated development of insufficiently developed countries. The way out of this crisis situation can objectively be found only by radically changing the present economic order and building a new international economic order in order to create the indispensable conditions for bridging the gap between the developed and developing countries in the interest of both. We have always considered, and the existing economic crisis has [words indistinct] that the developed world, including the economically developed socialist countries, must show more understanding for the growing needs of developing countries. It is in their own interest that they should view with more readiness the urgent need to find a basis for global economic solutions, for the new international economic order.

The intensified arms race is one of the most dangerous aspects of the development of the present international situation. It is a positive factor that nations are not reconciled to this, because as the arms race grows more intense there are, apart from nonaligned countries, other peaceful forces and movements in Europe and throughout the world which are more and more loudly demanding that the existing state of affairs end immediately and that new foundations be laid for international security, including disarmament under international supervision.

The struggle for peace, against the threat of the nuclear extermination of mankind, has assumed the proportions of a mass movement throughout the world.

We support every realistic initiative which can lead to a halt and limitation of the arms race and the beginning of means of disarmament. In this context, we also attach great significance to the second session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. International rivalry and the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence and interests is manifested in the most overt form through new crisis hotbeds which most directly threaten world peace and security. Unfortunately, the number of such sources of international instability is growing, thus (?contributing) to the growing tension in international relations.

In the past, crisis hotbeds were also one of the priority issues of our foreign, political, bilateral and multilateral involvement. We advocated a comprehensive, stable and lasting solution of the crisis in the Middle East along our well-known principles by constantly stressing that the Palestine question is the heart of this issue -- that is, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and setting up their own state. [applause]

We energetically condemn the present Israeli aggression on Lebanon which, by spiting the principle of the UN Charter and the entire international community, represents not only a brutal attack on the independence and territorial integrity of a peace-loving country, a member of the UN, but also the genocide of the Palestine people. [applause] We have also advocated that Iran and Iraq stop their war and resolve their mutual dispute by peace means. We have extended and are extending [applause], we have extended and are extending support for the unification of Korea by peaceful means. [applause] We have made our contribution to the liberation and independence of Zimbabwe. [applause] At the UN and outside it, we have decisively worked toward the realization of the decision to give independence to Namibia, to decolonize southern Africa. We have contributed to the struggle against racism and apartheid. To the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, we have given support for the acquisition of their independence and speedier economic development against all attempts at intervention and foreign interference. We have advocated [applause] we have advocated a peaceful solution for the Cyprus problem and ensuring of the independence and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. [applause]

We will also do this in the future by supporting all constructive initiatives and efforts for the solution of the problems of crisis hotbeds. [applause]

In the struggle for peace and progressive changes of the existing system of economic and political relations in the world, the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, the prominent architect of which had been Tito, has become an exceptionally significant and irreplaceable world factor. [applause] Precisely because it is fighting for peace and affirmation of peaceful active coexistence, and because it negates all forms of political and economic domination in international relations, nonalignment is an essential factor of objective social transformations in the world. It is therefore all the more significant that the policy and movement of nonalignment preserve and consolidate their independent and non-bloc factor which has been peculiar to them from their very beginning.

Even when they are not instigated by outside factors, the disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries not only harm the unity and capability for action of the Nonaligned Movement but also make room for pressures and penetrations by various external factors and bloc forces and act against the real interests of nonaligned countries. [For this reason the LCY consistently adheres to the view that all disputes must be solved by peaceful means and resolutely condemns any use of force and aggression and any outside interference.

[The latest historical period is significant for the world socialist process in many ways. New areas and opportunities have been conquered and important new experience and knowledge have been gained. The ideas of socialism have won even wider support. The influence of the organized socialist forces has been noticeably widened and strengthened and, what is the most important thing in this connection, the number of diverse contributions to the social practice of socialism is ever increasing. The multitude of these various contributions, aspirations and achievements is fusing into a unified epochal tendency which shapes the contemporary development of socialism as a world process.]

Events in the world and in the workers' movement, particularly in connection with events in and around Poland, have raised with a fresh sense of topicality many essential issues of the struggle of people for socialist social transformation. Many dilemmas and differences have manifested themselves; polemics have developed and have worsened relations between individual parties. We have always believed that in the communist and workers' movement there should be open discussion, particularly with reference to the fundamental issues and problems of socialism. Public discussion, if it is substantiated and constructive, if it is without labelling and qualifying statements, if it consistently respects the right of every party to independently adopt its attitudes and to take into account its own interests as well as the interests of others, can only contribute to the theory and practice of the present-day struggle for socialism and further overcome tendencies of ideological monopoly and become creative mutual enrichment of various strategies of the revolutionary struggle.

The LCY will continue to work for a free and open discussion among the workers', communist and other progressive parties and movements. [applause]

The historic experience of the struggle by socialist and socially progressive forces shows that socialism is inseparable from democracy as is true democracy from socialism, from the struggle of the working class and the working people to directly decide about social business, from the struggle for national independence and autonomy and from the struggle for new international political and economic relations. [The struggle for peace, equality, independence and noninterference is also the basis for more successfully strengthening and developing socialism as a world process.] The question of the paths leading into socialism is more topical and significant today than anytime before in the history of the struggle for revolutionary changes in the world. The various paths into socialism are not here theoretical assumptions, an accident or peripheral characteristics of the process of deep-seated social changes, but a law of the socialist march forward.

Proceeding from the understanding of all laws, the LCY gives and will continue to give full moral and political support for the right of every party and movement in power (?to fight) for the implementation of its socialist ideals and of a new socialist society in keeping with the specific conditions of every country.

Proceeding from its experience and fully comprehending the complex nature of the conditions of the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism in the present-day world, the LCY consistently pursues a policy of (?understanding), commitment and all-round cooperation and solidarity with all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. The 12th LCY Congress affords an opportunity to confirm our firm resolve to go on developing our relations of cooperation and solidarity on the basis of respect for democratic principles, sovereign independence and autonomy of each party and movement, noninterference in the internal affairs, equality and responsibility to one's own working class and people. Only the respect for all principles, observance of various interests, experience and practice of every movement can ensure optimum conditions for the development of socialism as a world process. [applause]

[Over a period of two decades, that is from the Belgrade Declaration (1955) and the Moscow Statement (1956) by the SFRY and USSR, and the LCY and CPSU, to the Berlin conference of European Communist Parties (1976), a great step was made in the evolution of a new awareness and new democratic practice in relations and cooperation in the workers movement. It was on the basis of the positive tendencies in the workers movement that the communist and workers parties in Western Europe and other parts of the world have captured new areas for their independent activity and asserted new paths in the struggle for socialism, a fact which is increasingly turning them into recognized national political forces of society. The possibilities for mutual rapprochement among communists, socialists and social democrats in the individual West European countries, and the possibilities for certain new forms of regrouping and democratic cooperation of leftist forces within national and international frameworks, are strengthening to the extent that various dogmatic and hegemonist concepts, sectarianism and mutual mistrust are weakening.]

On the basis of the principle of equality and international solidarity, the LCY develops varied and fruitful cooperation with the widest possible circle of communist, socialist, social-democratic parties and movements in the world. The LCY must go on intensifying its efforts in the direction of enriching and deepening further cooperation. As in the past, it will also continue in the future to provide unselfish aid and support for all parties and movements fighting for national liberation and independence of their countries and peoples. [applause]

[I think that we can justly conclude that the past period has confirmed the correctness of the attitude of the League of Communists toward multilateral meetings of communist and other workers parties. In the future also, the LCY will adopt its attitudes toward every initiative for convening multilateral meetings bearing in mind their substance and goals, as well as the need for and usefulness of free and public discussion without shutting this discussion within the institutionalized frameworks and forums.

[Since the 11th LCY Congress, our country's international policy has been actively oriented to the struggle for peace, strengthening the independence of peoples, mutual understanding and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of equality.]

During the period between the two congresses, Yugoslavia and the LCY paid great attention to the development of bilateral cooperation with all countries on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, mutual respect for free and independent international development and for the international position of the country concerned.

We continued to promote and develop cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries. Joint interests and activity in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment have contributed to the promotion of our bilateral relations. Yugoslavia is actively involved in the promotion of goodneighborly relations and cooperation, which on the whole are advancing. We have good and comprehensively developed relations with neighboring Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania and Greece. The prospects for further promotion of relations with these countries are very good. We have made efforts to develop goodneighborly relations and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Bulgaria, in which respect we are achieving specific results.

Our country has also been trying to attain positive results in our relations with the People's Republic of Albania, proceeding in this respect from the need of reciprocal goodneighborly respect for the aforementioned principles. The development of our country's relations with Albania has been disrupted because of that country's -- more accurately, its leadership's -- interference in our internal affairs.

As we have said, in our relations with Albania we are ready to continue developing our relations on the basis of the principle of goodneighborly cooperation, full equality and reciprocity of interests on the basis of consistent mutual observance of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual respect.

On this occasion I again stress that Yugoslavia has never had and does not currently have any territorial aspirations toward any of its neighbors. Likewise, Yugoslavia will not allow anyone to jeopardize in any way its territorial integrity. [In this period, the SFRY and LCY have devoted great attention to bilateral cooperation and relations with the socialist countries. Cooperation in many spheres has been further advanced. Yugoslavia's relations and cooperation with the developed Western countries have also been advanced on the basis of mutual respect and interests.]

Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia occupies a significant place in international relations. The period following President Tito's death has seen the confirmation of the durability of foreign political orientation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the SFRY. Communists, working people and citizens resolutely support the stands and activity of our country and the League of Communists on the international plane, thus confirming their devotion to the independent and nonaligned policy of socialist Yugoslavia. However, we should constantly bear in mind that it is precisely the strengthening of our society's internal stability, continuous development of socialist self-management, successful implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and above all the consolidation of equality, brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities that constitutes the vital factor of strength of our country's international position and its successful international policy. [applause]

This unity, which is the result of our self-management socialist system, we should -- as Tito always used to say -- guard peace and security as the apple of our eye and as a guarantee of our life. At this congress Communists of Yugoslavia will undoubtedly reconfirm their determination to fully implement this pledge to Tito, as an essential question of our socialist revolution. [applause]

Comrades, conferences of basic, municipal, town and provincial organizations and the republican congresses of the League of Communists which preceeded the 12th LCY Congress have greatly contributed to the analysis of results, experiences and problems of our overall socialist self-management development and to the determination of guidelines of the social action in the period ahead of us. We have been facing serious difficulties in material and social development and new and considerable problems, some of which are very acute. Some of them have been made worse by very unfavorable and worrying international political and economic circumstances. It is therefore clear that only by better work and more responsible conduct can we overcome both unfavorable influences from abroad and our internal problems.

Our working class and working people in general are justified in expecting the 12th congress to give clear and unequivocal answers to the causes of the present difficulties. But even more, they expect the congress to confirm without hesitation the readiness, ability and resolve of the League of Communists, as a leading and inspiring social force which carries the historic responsibility for our socialist development, to work and struggle in the front ranks of our working people and thus devote all of their strength and energy in solving today's pressing problems, which impede the realization of both the current and historic aims of our socialist revolution. [applause]

There is no doubt that the implementation of economic stabilization represents our most pressing and most urgent task. As you know, the LCY Central Committee has endorsed the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization, set down by the commission of the federal-social councils.

Work is currently proceeding on the elaboration of an all-inclusive program which will act as a basis for the broadest and most energetic action in the process of stabilizing the disrupted trends in social reproduction. This is an exceptionally significant sphere of our existing activity and no one can miss all of the great struggles, on whose outcome the further course of our revolutionary development -- particularly since they require outstanding efforts, self-denial and sacrifice -- directly depends.

The inseparable part of these efforts is the struggle for further developing self-management, because precisely this is the condition for us to successfully overcome the present economic difficulties that are especially reflected in a high inflation rate, balance of payments deficit and very strong autarkic tendencies.... In this respect we have a major obligation, which is to furnish a responsible reply to the questions of why we did not take the indispensable steps during the past period to further develop self-managing relations and what the extent of our responsibility is in this. Our criticism must above all be levelled against us and not against anyone outside, or against some abstract League of Communists which would be outside the system of relations that we are building, outside the concrete organs, organizations and communities in which Communists work and live. The working class and working people expect that the League of Communists will resolutely settle accounts with negative phenomena in its own ranks and raise to a high level the responsibility of every one of its members and organs for work, behavior and attitude to responsible tasks. [applause]

We must answer the question about why there should have recently been a rise of nationalism in our country in many environments, and at times even in the ranks of the League of Communists. The struggle of the League of Communists, primarily in its own house, against nationalism, including both the separatist and the unitarianist' nationalism, is of decisive importance for the equality and brotherhood of our nations and nationalities, unity of our working class and in general stability of Socialist Yugoslavia. Every nationality separately and all of them together represent the most dangerous counterrevolutionary force in our multinational state and social community. Our congress is expected to bind Communists to wage a resolute political and ideological struggle against nationalism and all the antisocialist and anti-self-management and other counterrevolutionary forces which are trying to hinder our socialist development. [applause]

The League of Communists enjoys great confidence among our working people. This imposes on it major obligations with regard to the building of the system of socialist self-management. The first practical step taken toward self-management was at the time of the Paris commune. Self-management is theoretically grounded in the works of the classics of Marxism, and now the League of Communists is striving to introduce it as a complete social system. Our road is that of building a free community of producers, a classless communist society. Our 12th congress, like those before it, will provide a further impetus to the activity of the League of Communists and the working people in the building and further promotion of associated labor, delegate system, all-peoples defense and social self-protection, nonaligned policy and solidarity with all the forces that are struggling for peace, independence, equality, economic development and social progress.

Comrades, the imposing results of our material and cultural development to date, above all our internal strength and the prospect and advantages of our democratic workers' and deeply humane system of socialist self-management constitute a sound foundation and a reliable mainstay for the broadest social action of the working class, working people and citizens and their self-managing organs, organizations and communities in support of the consistent and effective realization of the attitudes, decisions and conclusions due to be adopted by the 12th LCY Congress -- or, to be specific, in favor of the successful tackling of the existing economic difficulties and the resolute carrying out of the policy and program of economic stabilization; in favor of fresh, powerful steps toward broadening and consolidating the social position of the working class and associated labor on the basis of constitutional orientations; in favor of developing

comprehensive intranational ties on the basis of full equality between the nations and nationalities of our country and strengthening their brotherhood and unity, that priceless achievement of our socialist revolution; in favor of further strengthening the security, integrity, independent international position and nonaligned foreign policy of our free, democratic, socialist and self-managing social and state community, the SFRY.

If we are to carry out our historical tasks on the road of building a classless society, our League of Communists must continue to be the party of revolutionary action and the kind of vanguard which is needed by the working class, working people and nationalities of our countries. I am convinced that this time again, as ever before, on Tito's road, the LCY will honorably carry out its tasks and fulfill its obligations. Thank you. [applause]